ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, STOCK-RAISER, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

Vol 27 No. 8
Whole No. 1431

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, APRIL 20, 1908.

$1 a year in advance.

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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.
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This roof saves you work because its so easy to put on (do it yourself with a hammer and snips), and save you worry because they fireproof windproof and weather-proof the building they cover. Write us about it and hear all about ROOFING RIGHT. Address
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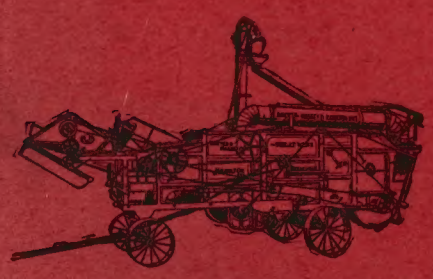

We have for sale engines, separators and full outfits second-hand and re-built. We guarantee our re built goods the same as new and furnish full information regarding second-hand machinery. Any person desiring information regarding these goods can obtain same by writing us giving particulars of what kind of an engine or separator or outfit they are desirous of purchasing. We are positive we have goods which will please the most careful buyer and give satisfaction to his customers. If you require any new goods please mention size and kind.

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"I'm Going To Town, What Can I Do For You?"

How often have you watched the road for some of the neighbors going by, that they might save you a trip to town!

How often you have lost half a day or a day doing an errand in town, when you could ill-afford to spare the time!

How often have you planned planting, harvesting, marketing, etc., only to find, when you drive 'round to your friends, that they can't come at just that time!

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save these delays and disappointments. With an Independent Telephone System connecting your home with the neighbors'—you can save yourself no end of unnecessary walking and driving—and keep in close touch with friends in case of accidents and emergencies.

You need a telephone. You need it's assistance, it's convenience, it's time and money saving possibilities.

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Canadian Independent Telephone Co. LIMITED

26 Duncan Street, Toronto, Ont. 15

Publishers Desk

Telling About McClary Stoves.

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Every farmer's experience teaches him that the soil when it is freshly turned up by the plow pulverizes better than it does at any other time. That is when it can be made really mellow. It has had no chance to get hard or to "set". The quicker the harrow follows the plow the more perfect the seed-bed.

Taking advantage of this fact, one of the most useful plow attachments ever made has just lately been brought out. The Kramer Rotary Harrow plow attachment is just such a contrivance that farmers have wished for thousands of times. It enables them to harrow while they plow. You harrow your furrow immediately after it is turned. The soil no sooner leaves the plow share than it is crumbled, stirred, pulverized, levelled, and left in the best possible condition for the drill or planting.

Have you got "Business Dairying," book 146? The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., will be glad to send you free a copy of this valuable book.

Garden tools, seeders, cultivators, wheel hoes, etc.—Write Johnston & Scott, 411 Main St., Winnipeg, or S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1108 M., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Fruit Farm on Easy Terms.—If you think of getting a fruit farm it will be worth while to look into the proposition of the Kootenay Orchard Ass'n., Nelson, B. C.

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DILLON HINGE-STAY FENCE

CHRISTIE BROS LIMITED, Winnipeg. Western Agents.

Driving to Town:

You don't often find time to drive to town—too busy—lots of work around the farm—hard work at that—

However when you do get in to make your purchases be sure and take back with you a large tin of

"Crown" brand Corn Table Syrup

Wife and children wil thank you.

Edwardsburg Starch Co. Ltd., Montreal.

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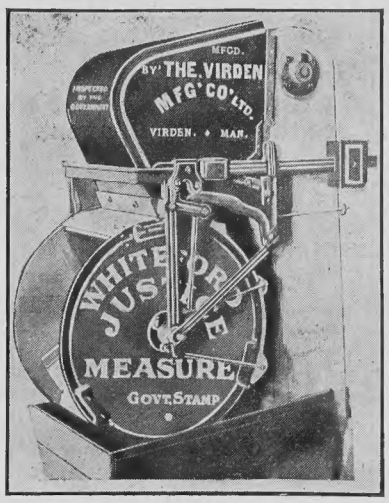
to yourself and to your Customer is assured if you use a

WHITEFORD JUSTICE MEASURE



This is an Automatic Measure for threshing machines. It measures the grain away from the Separator, giving a stroked half bushel at each dump regardless of weight. It never has to be adjusted for different kinds of Grain, attaches easily to any separator.

THIS MEASURE IS RIGHT

Because it is the only machine, either measure or weigher that has ever passed the Weights and Measures Department of the Dominion for threshers' use. The Department of Inland Revenue having passed it making it the only legal measure or weigher attached to a Separator while in motion.

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We make a Specialty of Scale Repairing. Having secured the services of Mr. G. D. Fyfe, late of the Fyfe Scale Co., of Montreal, the oldest firm of Scale Manufacturers in the East. We are prepared to undertake the repairing of any Scale or Weighing Machine and Guarantee our Work.

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We are prepared to repair any class of Farm Machinery you can bring us.

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THE VIRDEN MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

VIRDEN, MAN.

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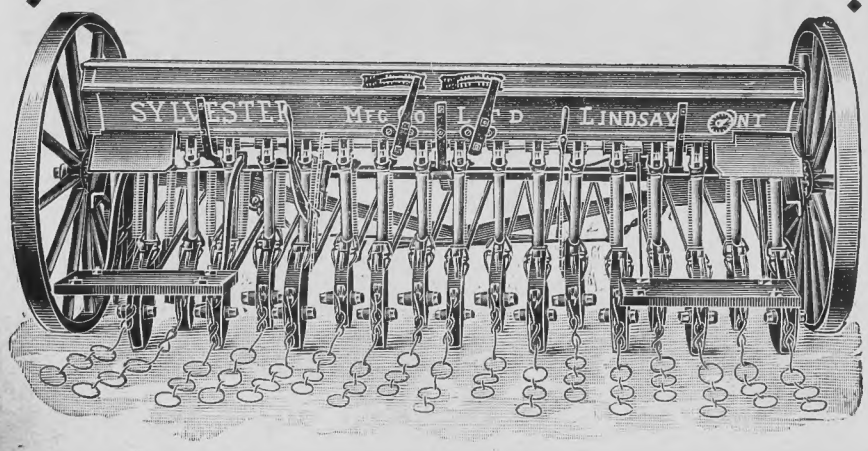

SYLVESTER DOUBLE DISC DRILL. STEPHENSON'S PATENT.

Eight of these (22 size) on the biggest farm in Canada

Interchangeable for Single Disc Shoes or Drag Shoes.

The Best Known Drill In The Canadian West

GUARANTEED THE BEST

Scotch Clip Harrows, Disc Harrows, Land Rollers, Cultivators, Gasoline Engines

SYLVESTER MFG. CO., LTD.

BRANDON, MAN. Factory: Lindsay, Ont.

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WINNIPEG - REGINA - CALGARY

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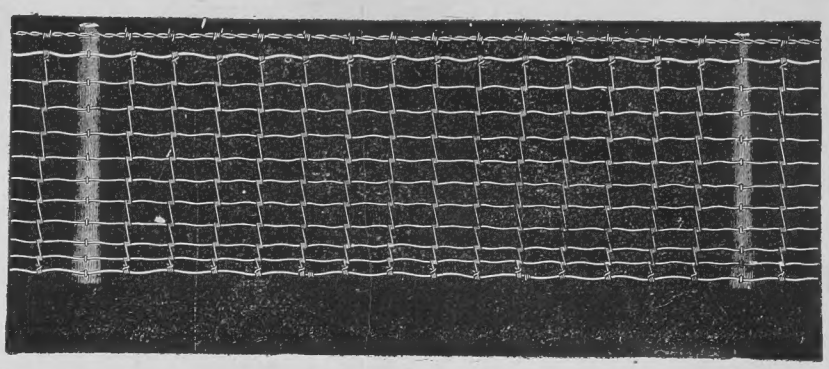
proof of London Fence superiority is given by the enthusiastic testimony of those who have used it.

Satisfied customers give conclusive evidence. We would not have satisfied customers if London Fence did not make good our claims. In examining our catalog you will notice that those who speak in high terms of the London Fence, from experience, are prominent Westerners—men whom you likely know—not someone thousands of miles ay y whom you would not be likely to refer to in any case.



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MELROSE STOCK FARM.
Hamiota, Man.,——————

London Fence Limited, Portage la Prairie.

Dear Sirs,—We are well pleased with the London Fence . . . . . this fence has been well tested by a full grown bull running into it, but we have never had one animal go through it yet. The London is strong, durable and neat. We will build another mile next season, and we intend to fence all our land with the London as soon as possible. (Signed) Geo. Rankin & Sons.

EQUALLED BY NONE.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN ABELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO.
Winnipeg, Man.

London Fence Limited, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Gentlemen. . . . . It is a fence that is better suited to the needs this country of than any other I have seen. I heartily recommend the "London" to anyone desiring to have a fence equalled by none in neatness, strength and durability, and one that is so reasonable in cost that it is placed within the reach of all. (Signed) L. Hartshorne, Manager.

Ask us for full information about the London Fence.

LONDON FENCE LIMITED,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

The McCORMICK BINDER

THE HARVESTING MACHINE THAT IS O K ALL OVER THE WORLD

FAST WORK GOOD WORK AND NO TROUBLE

YOU, of course, want to buy a harvesting machine that will save your crop without delay and without expense for repairs. That's one reason why you should own a McCormick binder.

The McCormick is the machine that has stood the test of time. Many thousands of prosperous farmers believe there is no other binder in its class.

Its main frame and main and grain wheels are strong and substantial, thus insuring a rigid foundation to carry all the operating parts. Therefore the gears are held in proper mesh, and there is no unnecessary wear.

The platform can be easily raised or lowered to cut a high or low stubble. The reel which is easily thrown into many positions enables the operator to handle long, short and down grain without loss.

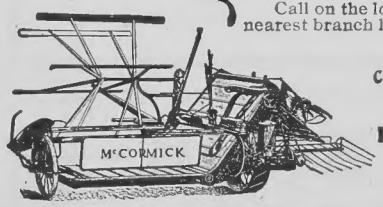
It is equipped with a practical bundle carrier, a knotter so simple it cannot get out of order—there is no failure to tie and no choking of the binder attachment in heavy grain.

The binder balances nicely so that it relieves the horses' shoulders of all weight, and the machine is light draught.

McCormick binders are made in both right-hand and left-hand cut. A wide cut binder is built for farmers who raise grain on a large scale.

Besides grain and corn harvesting machines, the McCormick line includes binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs and manure spreaders.

Call on the local McCormick agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.



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Calgary, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

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Not the theories of arm-chair writers, but the practical ideas of working engineers are set forth in these three books.

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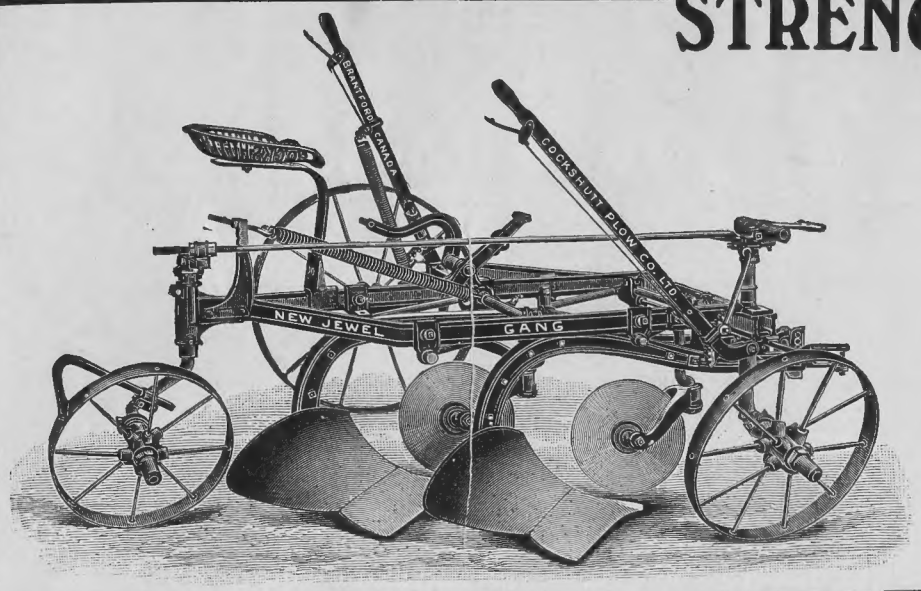
The Practical Gas and Oil Engine Handbook. By L. E. Brookes. **Price $1.00.** The book you want when mastering the running of the gasoline engine. Any or all of these books sent postpaid on receipt of the price.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg, Man.

STRENGTH and DURABILITY

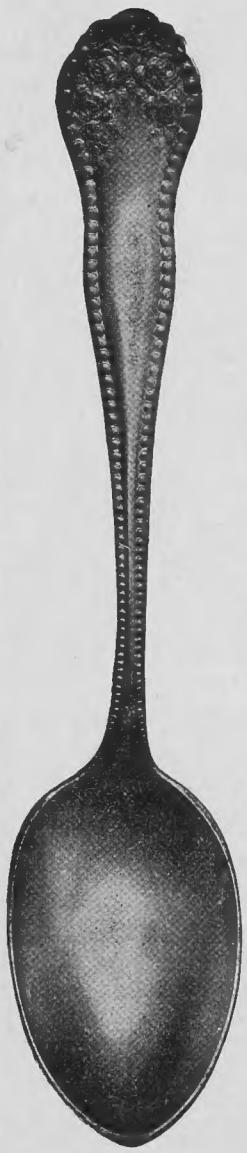


are two outstanding features of the New Jewel Gang. Perfectly combined with these features are the best modern devices—many of them exclusive with the New Jewel—fitting it to do the best work as well as to last the longest.

Made exclusively for Western Canada. Try it for Spring plowing. See the Cockshutt agent.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG. REGINA. CALGARY.



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Our illustration is of the

LANCASTER DESIGN

A beautiful combination of roses and colonial bead. Quite equal in appearance to sterling silver. A few prices will convince, as to moderate cost :—

Tea spoons (as illustration)	**$4.00**	**doz.**
Dessert Spoons - -	6.50	"
Table Spoons - - -	7.50	"
Dessert Forks - - -	6.50	"
Dinner Forks - - -	7.50	"

upon receipt of these prices we will send prepaid to any address the above, subject to return, if not as represented.

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS, LIMITED

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS

350-352 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

BREAKING DONE EARLY

enables you to sow flax and harvest a paying crop off the new breaking. Incidentally it rots the sod for next year's wheat crop. By putting a **Hart-Parr Engine** at the breaking, when you have finished seeding you can break and disc from 12 to 20 acres per day. You need not fear soft ground; the Hart-Parr is not heavy nor unwieldy enough to be stalled on reasonable footing. **On Soft Ground or Hard** the Hart-Parr does its work cheaply and well, you can plow with it steadily on ground too soft to use a steam traction at all. You can plow steadily when it is too hard and too dry to get any kind of work from horses or oxen. **You can do your work—accomplish the most—independent of the weather.** By enabling early and qu ck seeding; early breaking and flax sowing, and several times the amount of breaking possible

with horses or oxen, a Hart-Parr will make its first cost to you in a year.

It is useful the whole year—working the summer fallow, hauling binders, hauling loads, threshing, and running machinery in winter.

Write us for our new illustrated catalog which shows how thorough we are in making an engine that is "A money making proposition for you."

HART-PARR CO., Portage-la-Prairie, Man.

Alberta Agents: THE CHAPIN CO., Calgary, Alta.

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New Edition for **Alberta and Saskatchewan,** price (postage included)

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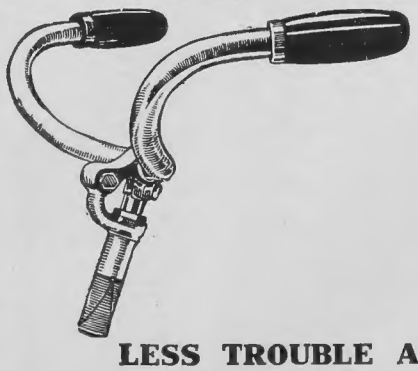
This is the newest edition, compiled direct from the records of the Brand Recorder's Office at Medicine Hat. It is a consolidation of the original brand book, together with supplements one, two and three. Also all brands issued up to January 1st, 1907. Address orders to

The Stovel Company, Printers and Publishers, Winnipeg, Man.



CUSHION FRAME HYGIENIC HANDLE BAR COASTER BRAKE

Is your Bicycle equipped with these features? If so, you have as good a bicycle as money can buy, and one that will give you

LESS TROUBLE AND MORE COMFORT

than you can imagine.

BRANTFORD, PERFECT, MASSEY, CLEVELAND,

all equipped with these features.

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CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., LTD.

WINNIPEG.

ESTABLISHED 1882

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL AGRICULTURAL PAPERS TAKEN IN WESTERN CANADA.

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, STOCK RAISER, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

VOL 27, No. 8
WHOLE No. 431

WINNIPEG, CANADA, APRIL 20, 1908

$1 a Year in advance

FIELD

The Public School and the Weed Question.

By Pedagogue, Central Saskatchewan.

I have noticed, in several issues of your valuable paper, the weed question discussed at length; but only in one article has mention been made that the public schools should take the matter up.

My experience amongst western as well as eastern farmers is that few, if any, know the most common weeds, much less their seeds. The only time the majority know a noxious weed by sight is when it has taken too firm a hold upon their farms. I know this to be a fact, for being in the teaching profession in several districts in Manitoba, and now both farming and teaching in this province, it has afforded me ample opportunity for knowing how much the weed question moves the ordinary farmer, unless he is one of those who has allowed the weeds to come all too much before his notice. New districts or old ones that are as yet clean are the localities where missionary work along this line should be pushed, in order that "the stable door may be locked before the horse is stolen."

A few simple lessons taught in the schools would do wonders in awakening interest along the weed line in rural communities. The parents are always interested in what their children are interested in, so it should be planned to strike the death blow through the rising generation. I do not mean lessons given in the abstract, such as examining the flower of a plant to see how many petals and sepals it has, but to have the whole plants (which, sorry to say, can be only too easily obtained) brought into the building and general outline drawings made of them, not minute designs, so that the pupils consider it merely a drawing lesson, but a rough sketch or two, which will fix in the minds the pictures of the plants.

Some of the plant's habits can be profitably dealt with, such as, where found, whether rank or fine stalk, its relation to surrounding weaker and stronger plants, how it suits itself to existing circumstances, and, above all, its manner of seed distribution, which seems to me to be the most important point, and one that cannot be too deeply impressed on the children's plastic minds.

A study of weed seeds by using a common botany glass is helpful and adds interest to the lesson. Seed should be saved during the summer months to be used in the school during the winter when the larger boys are at school for only a short while and have missed the lessons on the plants. If the Department would supply a few vials of seed to each rural school, it would be the means of doing a great amount of good. I find that an excellent substitute for the plants is a book of colored plates issued by the Agricultural Department at Ottawa. These plates are exact copies of hand paintings, and the information regarding the eradication of the noxious weeds is a host in itself.

I have made it a practice of visiting the elevators and taking to the school an envelope of unclean grain. This the pupils examine and find out the names of the different kinds of seed.

Carefulness, by destroying in the stove the object of the lesson, will have its influence and bearing on the minds of the children. A lesson well taught is often spoiled by letting the plant or seed be thrown out to lie around the yard. The younger generation should in every detail be taught to have a healthy respect for the awful powers contained in any of our weed seeds.

"A seed, we say, is a simple thing,
The germ of a flower or weed;
But all earth's workmen, laboring with
All the wealth that earth can bring,
Never could make a seed."

Every portion of the lesson should lead up to this point, creating fear out of their interest. For nothing but absolute fear will rid this country of its troublesome pests and save the farm from destruction.

If the teacher in a country school district has no interest in the community's welfare, which, according to one of the professor's statements, is too often the case, why cannot the trustees give a practical lesson to the school some afternoon? A man can always talk about what he is interested in, so it would not need a fund of book lore or profound study on the part of any farmer to be able to give a few necessary facts about weeds to the pupils.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." As we trust that the boys and girls now growing up in the country will for the most part remain there, these are the farmers and farmers' wives we want to educate; instructing these is "the ounce of prevention."

THE RAILWAY AND WEEDS.

In this country the railway companies are not doing their best in desroying weeds along their right of way. I know one case where a farm was almost ruined through tumbling mustard that came from the railway dumps. The track sides here are lined with French weed, oxen are tethered by thoughtless or ignorant owners about the station, and these are a great means of spreading the seeds, and people will wonder how French weed came to grow on their breaking because their seed wheat was perfectly clean.

AGAINST PUBLIC TRAILS ACROSS THE FARM.

If in a newly settled locality the road allowances were marked off with a furrow or two, these would serve the dual purpose of fire guards and a guide to travellers. It would also be a known location where a settler, who found people making a common road across his farm, could show the said trailers where they could find a straight path with square corners, and there would be no trailers wandering over one's farm.

A trail ran across my homestead last winter. The fire guard about the buildings was the only cultivated ground it crossed. Last summer tumbling and hare's ear mustard and blue bur made their appearance on either side of this trail. This shows the evil of public roads being made anywhere and everywhere.

THE LIVERY STABLE A SOURCE OF DANGER.

If farmers would make a practice of taking their own oats to the livery stable, they would lessen the chance of weeds being introduced on their farms. The germinating power of wild oats is not much affected by being bolted by a greedy horse, and livery men as a rule are not at all careful as to what is in their feed oats.

THE FANNING MILL.

A fanning mill not allowed to become rusty with disuse is a great boon to the agriculturist, but in some cases a newly patented machine will inspire such confidence that any kind of dirty seed grain will be purchased and the mill be depended upon to do the scrutineer work. Last spring a settler told me that he had bought seed oats with a fair percentage of French weed seed in them, and his new fanning mill took not one but every one of these seeds out. This might have been so, but I doubted it, and a cursory glance at that oat field was the means of "cursory" remarks on his near neighbors' part a little later on.

I hope to see this weed question thoroughly threshed out in your columns.

Ed. note.—In regard to the suggestion of "Pedagogue" that the Department might supply vials of seed for study in the rural schools, we may say that the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture now offer to supply cases of vials containing samples of a great many of these seeds. These are available to schools, agricultural societies, etc., and application should be sent to Seed Commissioner Clark, at Ottawa. These should have a place in every school.

We must also add our word of praise for the book "Farm Weeds," to which reference is made above. It is probably the best weed bulletin that any government has ever produced, and it, too, should be in all our public schools. Application for it should be sent to the Seed Commissioner.

Preston and Other Early-Ripening Wheats.

By Chas. E. Saunders, Ph.D., Cerealist for the Dominion Experimental Farms.

In response to requests for precise information in regard to the characteristics and qualities of Preston and some other early wheats, the following brief summary of the principal facts have been prepared.

Preston is the best known of all the early wheats grown in Canada. It seems advisable, however, in discussing the subject, to consider at the same time the related varieties, Stanley, Huron, and Percy. These four sorts have all been originated from crosses made at the Central Experimental Farm in the year 1888 and are of essentially the same parentage (Red Fife or White Fife crossed with Ladoga). As usually grown they are very much alike in most respects and are not distinguishable from each other after threshing. The kernels resemble Red Fife, but any competent judge can easily detect the difference between that variety and these others, provided all the samples consist of properly matured grain in pure condition. Mixtures of these wheats with Red Fife cannot be accurately separated by examination of the kernels.

The statement sometimes made that these early wheats resemble or are related to wheats of the durum or 'macaroni' or 'Goose' class is absurd. They belong to the Fife class and have no relationship or similarity to Goose Wheat.

The distribution of these varieties from the Experimental Farms was begun many yars ago, before the characteristics of each sort had been fully fixed by selection; and hence it is now usually possible in an ordinary field of any of these wheats to find heads or kernels of more than one type. In order to overcome this objection, to improve the varieties as much as possible, and especially to get rid of the kernels with a yellow skin (which under the present Grain Inspection Act are considered inferior) a careful re-selection of these wheats was undertaken a few years ago, with the result that improved strains were produced. Some of these are now being distributed, and those of the very best quality (of which only a small amount is yet available) are being propagated as rapidly as possible. A full description of each variety need not be given here; but it may be mentioned that selected Preston is a bearded wheat with yellowish ('white') chaff; Huron, bearded with reddish chaff; Stanley, beardless with reddish chaff, and Percy, beardless with yellowish chaff.

When question are asked in regard to these wheats the answers are usually desired in the form of a comparison with Red Fife. This method, therefore, seems the best to adopt in considering the various points here discussed.

Earliness.—These varieties usually ripen from about four to twelve days before Red Fife, if sown on the same day and grown under exactly the same conditions. In the Northwest Provinces, Preston on summer-fallow will usually ripen at about the same time as Red Fife on stubble. Hot weather towards harvest reduces the difference in time of ripening. Cool weather lengthens it.

Stiffness and length of straw. Resistance to Rust, Smut and other Diseases.—In regard to these points the early varieties show no striking differences from Red Fife.

Yield.—Experiments in regard to yield often give contradictory results under some conditions. Speaking generally, however, one may expect a large yield from any of these wheats, often larger than that from Red Fife. On the whole perhaps the bearded varieties (Preston and Huron) are rather more productive than the others. It must be remembered that these comparisons are generally made under conditions favorable to Red Fife. In cases where frost has to be considered the early varieties usually give distinctly heavier yields than Red Fife.

Appearance of Grain, Grade, Selling Price.—These early wheats are as hard as Red Fife and, when the kernels with yellow skins are eliminated, are of a rich reddish color, which is (if any difference be seen) rather darker than Red Fife. So long, therefore, as the Grain Inspection Act requires the higher grades to contain certain proportions of hard, red wheat of the Fife class, these varieties should grade quite as high as pure Red Fife. The grade, of course, largely controls the sale price in Canada.

The opinion of an English expert

Continued on Page 376

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Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

EDITORIAL

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE WEED QUESTION.

Elsewhere in this issue, under the caption "The Public School and the Weed Question," we publish a letter from a farmer school teacher to which we wish to draw special attention. The main part of this letter deals with the question of awakening an interest in and furnishing information about weeds through our common schools, and the suggestion comes most fittingly at this season of the year.

It is true that in most of our schools very little practical work bearing directly upon agriculture has ever been done; yet if education is to be along essential lines, and if the boys and girls are to be our future farmers, nothing could be more fittingly introduced into the teaching. The reason why such work has not been more largely undertaken in our public schools is not because of its natural distastefulness to the teacher or pupils--for few studies are more engrossing than the study of nature--but because of the common ignorance along such lines on the part of the average teacher and the fear that in getting out of the well beaten paths of study this ignorance will be exposed. It may also be said that the average woman is not endowed with quite as large a measure of initiative as is the sterner sex, and our country schools are largely under petticoat government.

But the pathway to knowledge regarding our weeds is a well blazed one. "Pedagogue," in his letter, refers to a beautifully illustrated book, executed in natural colors, published by the Dominion government. This volume has appeared only in the first edition, and it has been distributed somewhat sparingly, but we feel sure that if any copies of that issue are left any public school teacher who was determined to study the subject could get one. This will help the teacher very greatly in identifying the species. Then the Dominion Botanist, (Dr. J. Fletcher, Experimental Farm, Ottawa) and the provincial departments of agriculture hold themselves ready to identify free of charge specimens forwarded to them, and they would likely also have some practical suggestions to offer and some additional literature to supply if the teacher indicated his desires and asked for help. And so the work could be begun in a small way at first, proceeding as the knowledge and interest of the teacher and school grew, and we guarantee that before long nearly every child in the school would be able to identify all our common weeds and tell a good deal about their habits.

The teacher that will do this class of work, and do it well, gradually broadening out into other practical lines, awakening the perceptive faculties of the children, will create a zest for knowlege and an enthusiasm over the common affairs of life that will not only increase his present chances of a raise in salary, but will also cause his pupils to rise up and call him blessed.

This is not simply a question in which school teachers alone should be interested. Every land owner is directly concerned, and every good farmer who is anxious for the spread of agricultural knowledge should press upon the teacher the importance of such work.

PROPOSED PATENT MEDICINE LEGISLATION.

There is at present before the House of Commons at Ottawa a bill intended to regulate the manufacture and sale of proprietary and patent medicines in Canada. This bill has been introduced by Hon. Mr. Templeman, and is very similar to one or more bills that upon previous occasions have been drafted for the approval of our legislators, but that for some reason have never become law.

It is proposed that every maunfacturer or importer of patent medicines, or every agent of such manufacturer or importer, shall be required to procure annually from the government a certificate of registration, thus placing in the hands of the authorities complete data as to the origin of all these preparations, The bill contains a list of poisons, narcotics, irritants and other dangerous drugs any one of which is not to be included in any patent medicine offered for sale unless the name of such drug is conspicuously printed on the label of the container. The use of cocaine or any of its salts is also prohibited, and no medicine shall be put upon the market "if it does not contain sufficient medication to prevent its use as an alcoholic beverage, or contains alcohol in excess of the amount required as a solvent or preservative." The bill goes farther than merely dealing with the composition of the medicine and provides that "no person, firm, or corporation shall distribute or cause or permit to be distributed from door to door, or upon a public place or highway, any sample of a proprietary or patent medicine."

This latter clause is one that will not so much appeal to those who live in the country as to our urban householders. The scattering broadcast of samples of medicines containing powerful drugs is a most dangerous practice, and the leaving of such medicines at the doors of houses, where they are liable to be found and taken by children or other irresponsible persons, has frequently been followed by very serious consequences.

There is abundant need in Canada for just such legislation as Mr. Templeman proposes, and in passing this bill the parliament would find plenty of precedent. Most civilized countries do not permit patent medicine frauds. In England it is required that any patent medicine shall be a genuine original invention, and a complete description of it must be filed at the patent office. In Germany the use of patent nostrums is greatly discouraged by the government, and every notice or advertisement of this class of preparation must distinctly embrace an accurate analysis of the ingredients. In Switzerland proprietary medicines must be approved of by a commission of medical men. In France the government has the right to take over at a fair valuation, after careful investigation, all valuable discoveries in medicines and to publish the secrets for the good of the people. In Russia the manufacture and sale of patent medicines is entirely prohibited. But in Canada the utmost latitude is allowed, and who knows, when he takes a fresh patent medicine, what he is introducing into his system or what new drug habit he is contracting?

That there are some honest patent medicines we will admit—some of them are very valuable—but with a long list of well known and widely advertised nostrums before us which have been proven by analyses to contain 20, 25, 30, 35 and even as high as 47 per cent. of alcohol, and with others containing corrosive sublimate, sugar of lead, and other dangerous elements, it is time that even more stringent legislation than Mr. Templeman proposes should be enacted.

It is a serious thing to expose the public to fraud under any circumstances, but when the ones likely to be defrauded are the unfortunate and the ailing, the need for protection becomes doubly urgent. As things are now, not only is the public being humbugged in a wholesale way, but one of the most necessary and legitimate of our professions, that of the dispensing druggist, is being degraded and prostituted until there is danger that its fake features shall overshadow its sound and honest ones.

WINTER WHEAT OUTLOOK IN THE UNITED STATES.

The crop reporting board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on April 8th issued a most cheerful report on the condition of the winter wheat crop of the Union. It finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Crop Reporting Bureau, that the average condition of winter wheat on April 1st. was 9.13 per cent. of a normal, against 89.9 on April 1st, 1906, 91.6 on April 1st, 1905, and 86.2 the average of the ten years of 1898-1907, on April 1st. The only two states reported upon which make a poorer showing this year than has been the average for ten years back are Pennsylvania and California, and even here the falling down is not very serious. Throughout the western winter wheat states the conditions seem to be almost uniformly good. Oregon, in the far west, stands at the top of the list, in its expectaion for a full crop; Texas in the south-west, Kansas, in the middle west, and Kentucky and Tennessee, farther east, stand up shoulder to shoulder, next on the list, and almost reaching up to them are the other western and central states, Washington, Oklahama, Nebraska, Missouri and Illinois.

OUR HYBRID WHEATS.

On page 339 of this issue, under the heading "Preston and other early ripening Wheats," Dr. Chas E. Saunders, cerealist at Ottawa, presents in concise form the latest official conclusions in regard to the best known of the hybrid wheats that have been sent out by the Dominion Experimental Farms. There has been a great deal of controversy among the farmers in the prairie provinces as to the merits and defects of these wheats, and we believe that this statement will be read with much interest.

As these hybrid varieties have been originated and introduced by the Dominion Experimental Farms, and as there have been those who have condemned them as inferior, there might have been grounds for suspecting that the official cerealist would have reported upon them in a wholly favorable way. It will be noted, however, that this has not occurred, and we believe that Dr. Chas. Saunders, in making this statement regarding these wheats, has been very careful to arrive at the facts and most impartial in his comparisons between these new wheats and the well known Red Fife.

In this connection it will be noted that the report admits that in baking strength the hybrid wheats are decidedly inferior to Red Fife, and it is also inferientally suggested that their intrinsic value, comparatively, is lower than their appearance would seem to indicate. The intelligence that these wheats are comparatively disappointing from the baker's standpoint comes as a gratuitous statement from Dr. Saunders because, so far as we are aware, there has been very little, if any, previous information extant upon this point. True, there have been chemical analyses, but these have not been unfavorable to the hybrid wheats, which have shown a high gluten content. The trouble is that chemistry has not revealed everything, and that it has been in the quality and not in the quantity of gluten that the new wheats have been lacking. Perhaps this accounts for the slight discrepancy that has existed between the lukewarmness of favor in which they have been held by some and the high showing that they have made in the chemical laboratory.

We regard Dr. Saunders' statements with reference to these wheats as being valuable because of the new light that it sheds on the subject, and we commend his article to the consideration of all who are interested in the spread of wheat growing in our newer districts.

A FEATURE WORTH EMPHASIZING.

The executives of the agricultural fairs and winter stock shows are continually face to face with the problem of making up prize lists in which they apportion the prize money so that all interests are satisfied and properly encouraged. At the coming fat stock show and bull sale to be held in Alberta, $100 is being offered as first prize for the best car-load of fat cattle exhibited.

To our minds this is a most desirable way of encouraging the fat cattle business. It would not be impossible to point out instances where entirely too much money has been given in prizes on a single animal. It very frequently happens that one animal will win a large number of prizes simply because of the way in which the prizes are arranged. There is no objection to any animal winning numerous prizes, provided the classification is such that competition is not too much limited. For instance, special prizes frequently duplicate and even triplicate the winnings in championships, when these are already liberally provided for in the regular prize list. While we like to see many prizes, we also like to see them distributed, as it is not the man who breeds the champions that alone needs encouragement, but the man also, who owns, the animals further down in the line.

It is a comparatively easy matter to breed one animal, or to fatten one animal and win a prize, but the real art of feeding and breeding is exhibited when a man can produce several animals, a

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car-load, showing a high state of perfection. The man who breeds and wins prizes on the single animal often depends for his support upon those men who produce animals in quantity, the feeders; in turn the feeder is dependent on the market, and the market, if operating under natural laws, will respond to high class products. Feeders at the present time, however, seem to have lost faith in the markets, and perhaps with just cause, and are in need of encouragement of a practical kind. The offering of liberal prizes for car-lots of fat cattle at the fat stock shows is a splendid way of giving this encouragement, and we believe that this will do much to bring the live stock business back to the standing which it should have.

The car-lot classes of cattle, sheep, and swine at the International are among the most interesting features of that great show, and it would probably prove to be the same here if car-lot contests were more generally introduced.

The live stock industry means a great deal to Alberta, as well as to the other provinces, and the giving of encouragement to this feature of their fat stock show is a move in the right direction. Money won in prizes by men who breed the car-lots of cattle in this country will be money won by the men who are likely to have a great deal to do in improving our markets.

INTERESTING RULING IN A WAGES DISPUTE.

Two law suits of general interest to farmers and farm laborers were recently tried and disposed of in the Division Court in the county of Elgin, Ontario. The point of dispute was practically the same in each case. In each instance the plaintiff had engaged as a farm laborer, the term of service to be for a year and to begin with some future named date. The Statute of Frauds prohibits recovery upon any contract not to be performed within a year, unless such contract be in writing signed by the party to be charged or someone authorized by him. In each case the plaintiff, after serving for a few months, left the defendant's employ in the summer without justifiable cause, after having received a portion of his wages, but not the full proportion of the year's wage to which he would be entitled if regard were had simply to the length of time he had served. Upon this calculation, $15 would be due to plaintiff in the first case, and $50 to plaintiff in the second case. Suit was in each case brought for wages for the period of actual service. Both defendants disputed the claims and set up a breach of their contract by the plaintiffs as a complete defence. After reserving judgment the Judge rendered a written judgment covering both cases, in which he reviewed the law at length, and came to the conclusion that no recovery could be had for acts of part performance by a party who has himself repudiated the contract, and that this was equally so in cases where there was a written agreement and in those where there was none, as in the cases in hand, where the doctrine of part performance was invoked. The Judge dealt with a contention of the plaintiff in one of the cases that he had a right to terminate his contract, if it existed, by a month's notice, according to the well known rule applicable to domestic servants, and if that was the case the deduction of a month's wages might be made in lieu of the months' notice which was not given. The Judge claimed that this contention failed, and quoted authority as folows: "But it is conceived to be perfectly clear, notwithsta ding a notion to the contrary, which is believed to be not uncommon, that a domestic or other yearly servant, wrongfully quitting his master's service forfeits all claim for wages for that part of the current year during which he has served, and cannot, after having wilfully violated the contract according to which he was hired, claim the sum to which his wages would have amounted had he kept his contract, merely deducting therefrom one month's wages." The actions were accordingly dismissed on the ground that when these servants quit their masters' service without just cause they forfeited all right to recover unpaid wages.

SPREAD THE PAYMENTS.

As the years go by it becomes increasingly evident that the custom, so common in this country, of having almost all paper come due in the fall, must be varied somewhat. Year after year something has interfered with the plans of a large number of farmers to market their crops in October or November, and in consequence many obligations that mature at this time have had temporarily to go unprovided for. It begins to look now as though production with us would increase as rapidly as transportation facilities, and as though a large amount of our crop each year must be held off the market until the late winter months, or even further into the season. One thing seems to be pretty generally admitted by those who ought to know; and that is that the selling of our wheat to the Old Country millers cannot be forced until such time as these men are ready to use it, and that if farmers dispose of it all in a rush in the fall somebody must provide the capital to carry a great deal of this along to the time when the millers are ready to buy it. This, of course, means that all grain purchased for storage must be bought at such a reduced price as will cover all interest and storage charges that are likely to accrue, and that in reality the farmer must carry the grain along to the time when it is to be used. But, however this may be, we think it would be well if farmers would spread out their obligations a little thinner, and then, both in their system of marketing their grain, and also by paying more attention to hog-raising, dairying, etc., arrange to meet their paper promptly when it comes due.

There is a German branch of the Alberta Farmers' Association at Stettler.

The annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association will be held in Medicine Hat on Thursday, 14th May.

The Western Horticultural Society is taking steps looking toward the holding of a horticultural exhibition in Winnipeg during the coming fall. The matter has not yet been finally decided upon, but if sufficient assurance of financial help can be obtained, the exhibition will be gone ahead with.

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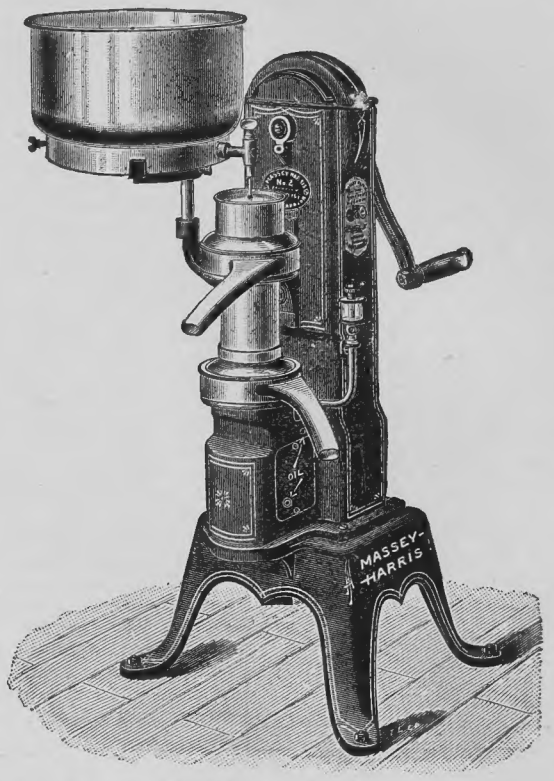

The British Columbia Fruit Growers, who have in the past established an enviable reputation for the quality of their goods, seem to be determined to increase it as much as possible. At a meeting of the directors of the B.C. Fruit and Produce Exchange, recently held in Kamloops, it was decided to adopt a system which it was thought would protect the association shipping the produce against the slightest suspicion of conspiracy or crookedness on the part of the agents. In case of any shipments not being up to the mark in quality the agent is instructed to call in a disinterested produce man from one of a list which will be furnished to estimate with him the value of the shipment. If these two cannot agree a third will be called in to decide.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. F. B. R. Henderson, Alberta's new weed inspector, has given an earnest of what he proposes to do in the war against weeds by entering upon an early spring skirmish with our old enemy, the stinkweed. Mr. Henderson, who is a graduate of the O.A.C., has been west about three years, and has made a careful study of the weeds of the country. For two years and a half he has been with the Alberta Department of Agriculture as live stock clerk, and no doubt he will exercise in his new capacity the energy and ability that he has displayed in his former office.

We are pleased to welcome back to the West Dr. A. G. Hopkins, who for almost a year past has been in Ottawa assisting Dr. Rutherford in connection with the work of the Health of Animals Branch. Dr. Hopkins goes to Regina where he has been appointed to act as Inspector in Charge for Saskatchewan. Dr. Hilton, who has been Inspector for Saskatchewan and Alberta, is being removed to Ottawa as assistant to the Veterinary Director General, and Dr. J. C. Hargrave, of Medicine Hat, who has been a sub-inspector, is being promoted to the position of Inspector in charge for Alberta.

The Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association is trying to encourage the holding of stock judging competitions at the annual fairs under the auspices of the agricultural societies throughout the province. The executive committee has offered $100 in cash prizes to be competed for at the provincial fat stock show next March. The competitions at the fat stock show shall be open to men under 25 years of age who have won a first or second prize in the competition held by any agricultural society in 1908. As a further inducement for the local societies to institute these competitions, it is pointed out that a grant is offered to the agricultural societies by the provincial department of agriculture for work along this line, also that the judges furnished by the department will be prepared to conduct such a competition.

The second annual report of the statistical branch in charge of the Minister of Railways shows an addition to the mileage of the Canadian railways during the year of 1,049 miles. The mileage of double track was also increased from 743 to 1,067 miles, almost wholly applicable to the main lines, and will represent a substantial addition to the transportation facilities. The total of all tracks now amounts to 27,611 miles. The number of miles actually under construction during the year is estimated at 3,000. This does not include lines projected and not under construction. This report shows that Canada has a higher mileage measured against population than the United Kingdom or the United States, France or British colonies, but a lower mileage measured against territory than any of these countries. In other words, Canada stands foremost among the nations in transportation, in proportion to her population, while her ample territory gives her the greatest room for expansion.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subcribers, advice is given in it free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of $1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly but briefly.

Service Fees.

J. M., Gilbert Plains, Man.—"1. A breeds his mares to B's stallion and at close of season they are not in foal. A then breeds his mares to C's stallion, after which they all prove to be in foal. A pays C his service fees and B puts a lien on A's foals. Can B make A pay him, B claiming that A should have secured a release from him, B, before breeding his mares to C's horse? Can B sell A's colts? 2. Is ball mustard a noxious weed under the Manitoba Noxious Weeds Act?"

Answer.—1. B's lien is only good as against the offspring of his stallion and if the colts are not from his stallion he cannot sieze them under his lien. He might, however, be able to sue A for service fees, but this would depend on the custom in such matters and the agreement between A and B.

2. Common wild mustard, hare's ear mustard and tumbling mustard are mentioned in the act, but the municipality may make any other kind a noxious weed by by-law.

Lawful Fence.

Subscriber, Sheho, Sask.—"What constitutes a lawful wire fence? Is there any clause as to thickness of stakes; also, what distance apart should they be?"

Answer.—A lawful fence consists of three or more wires, barbed or plain, on posts not more than fifty feet apart, the wires being stapled to droppers not less than five feet in height, two inches in width and one and a half inches in thickness; or willow or other poles not less than five feet high and one inch in diameter at the small end; the said droppers or poles being placed at regullar intervals of not more than seven feet apart.

If the fence is around a crop, it must be eight feet from the crop, or around a stack of grain or hay it must be twenty-five feet from the stack. In the latter case it must consist of not less than five strands of wire, the lower wire not more than one foot from the ground and the others not more than eight inches apart.

Lawful Fence.

Subscriber, Sask.—"What kind of fence is it necessary to have round an oat stack before I can collect damages from a man whose cattle have destroyed all the stack?"

Answer.—A lawful fence surrounding stacks of hay or grain must be situated 25 feet from the stack and may be made in either of the following ways:

1. Of rails or boards, the lower one not more than one foot from the ground and the others not more than six inches apart; each panel not exceeding 12 feet in length and all rails securely fastened.

2. Barbed or common wire and a substantial rail at the top securely fastened, the wires not less than four in number, the lower one not more than one foot from the ground and the others eight inches apart.

3. Barbed or common wire of not less than five strands, the lower wire not more than one foot from the ground and the others not more than eight inches apart.

Auction Sale Controversy.

Subscriber, Sask.—"An auction sale of horses, grain and implements was advertised, credit to be given on date of sale for articles bought. I bid in one hundred bushels of wheat but now the owner refuses to let me have the grain. Can he legally withhold this wheat? If not, what is my best way of getting possession of same, giving him all the security that he asks?"

Answer.—The sale is perfectly good in every respect and you should have the wheat you bought, provided you are willing to comply with the terms of the sale. If he will not deliver the wheat, you should sue him for the same, or for any loss you have been put to through his refusal to deliver the wheat.

Forming a School District.

R. R. R., Sask.—"I have recently taken up a homestead in a new district and the financial position of myself and most of my neighbors is anything but good. Despite this, there are a few who wish to build a school house this year, although the majority of us would rather wait until next year when we hope to be in a better position to pay the extra taxes. Those in favor of the school district being formed petitioned the government for permission to build a school and they say that we cannot prevent it. Is that true? If we can prevent the school being built this year, how should we proceed to oppose it?"

Answer.—When a school district is about to be formed, notices will be posted in various parts of the district, and a public meeting will be called. At that public meeting all the ratepayers will have a chance to vote as to whether a school will be opened or not. You and your friends should attend and express yourselves in this way.

Chattel Mortgage.

Subscriber, Sask.—"A sold B a team of colts and took a chattel mortgage on them. Could B sell said colts or make away with them before mortgage comes due?"

Answer.—B cannot dispose of the colts in any way until the mortgage is paid off.

Will.

Subscriber, Sask.—"1. What is the law in Saskatchewan regarding an estate if a man dies without a will? What share of the property can a wife claim? 2. Can a man make his own will, provided he has two witnesses and two executors to act; will the will stand law? 3. Must a will be registered as soon as made?"

Answer.—1. If there are no children the wife gets all. If there are children, the wife gets one-third of the property and the children two-thirds.

2. Yes.

3. A will does not have to be registered.

Proving Fraud.

P. E. W., Francis, Sask.—"Last spring A went to B (who is a horse dealer) to buy a team of horses. He admitted to B that he (A) did not know much about horses and would trust to B's honesty for a fair deal. B sold A a team that he guaranteed sound and only 13 and 14 years old. A started for his homestead and the next day one mare took sick and never got well again. During the time she was sick she had every possible care and never did any work. One of A's neighbors told him the mare had heaves very badly and had been drugged, so A wrote to B about it. B swore that he did not know anything about it. A has since found out that B did know and sold the team with the full knowledge that this mare could not live many weeks. Can B collect remainder of note on team, outside of value of other horse, and can A get satisfaction in any way for losses incurred through the loss of this horse? Is so, what should he do? There were no written agreements at all in this deal; all were verbal, and B took care that there were no witnesses."

Answer.—If A can prove what is set forth in your enquiry he could avoid paying part of the note, provided, of course, the note still remains in B's hands and has not come into the possession of a third party who had no notice of the fraud. It might, however, be difficult for A to prove that what he says is correct. If B sued A the note would be evidence against A that he owed the account, and it would be for A to prove that the consideration for the note failed and that this happened through B's fraud. It would be entirely a matter of evidence.

Investment by Trustees.

Alpha, Sask.—"1. Can a trustee in England invest in bank shares? 2. Can any one trustee invest the money in his own name, coupled with the legatee's, if his other trustees are living? 3. Can trustees invest in land and allow an interest to the legatee and make any other money they can out of their charge?"

Answer.—1. A trustee may, of course, invest in any securities allowed by the trust deed or by the will if he is an executor. Unless expressly allowed to do so, he could not invest in any bank shares except the Bank of England or Bank of Ireland.

2. No.

3. This would depend upon the deed creating the trust; ordinarily a trustee is not allowed to invest in land.

Suing for payment.

R. D. M., Saskatchewan.—"If A takes a note from B for $100, payable on Jan. 1st, and B, about a month after note is due, pays $10 on the same, note drawing 8 per cent. interest, and B promises, for certain, to pay balance in a week or two but does not, and avoids meeting A and refuses to meet him at a specified time and place or, indeed, to settle at all. 1. How should A proceed in order to sue? 2. Can A sue before a J. P? 3. Must A engage a lawyer? 4. If case is decided against B, must he also pay A's lawyer as well as costs of court? 5. Must B pay interest on note until date of payment at 8 per cent?"

Answer.—1. A could sue B for the balance of the note and interest.

2. No.

3. Not necessarily, but it would probably pay him better to do so.

4. The costs taxable against B would only be the actual disbursements of the suit. He would not have to pay A's lawyer.

5. 8 per cent. to judgment and 5 per cent. afterwards.

Homestead Duties.

Subscriber, Goshen, Sask.—"I was living on my homestead when I happened with an accident which will leave me a cripple for a long time. I had 35 acres broken on it and had lived on it four months this summer. A year ago this summer I lived with my brother and worked on my homestead. Can I live with my father, who lives about 150 miles from, it and do the rest of my homestead duties?

"2. A has an ugly bull which he is letting run on prairie. B has some horses running on the prairie also. If A's bull hooks one of B's horses, can B collect damages for it?"

Answer.—1. You should write to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, about this matter. Set forth all the facts of the case and ask the Minister of the Interior to allow you to fulfil your homestead duties in the way you suggest. It will rest entirely with the Department as to whether your request will be granted or not.

2. Yes.

Marriage Ceremony.

Subscriber, Sask.—"Can an ordained and settled minister of a Protestant denomination (in the United States) come into Canada just to perform a marriage ceremony and then go back into the States again when ceremony is over? Would such a marriage be legal?"

Answer.—This would be a perfectly legal marriage in every respect and not at all unusual.

Not Advisable to Continue Advertising.

Crandall, Man.

The Nor'-West Farmer, Feb. 29, '08
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs: Yours of the 25th to hand asking if you will continue my advt. in the Poultry Breeders' Directory. I must say no, not because it has been no good to me, but because through it I have sold all my surplus stock. In the fall I thought we could never sell all we had, but we have shipped to all parts of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, and a lot to B. C. I will advertise in no other paper, because every mail brings in inquiries, and in a day or two I will send in a change of advertisement that will be for eggs for hatching. Wishing you every success with your valuable paper, I am

Yours truly,
Jno. Strachan,
Crandall, Man.

DOES THIS INTEREST YOU?

A prominent physician, famous for his success in the treatment of kidney and bladder diseases, attributes a great deal of his success to the following simple vegetable prescription:—

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion;

One ounce Compound Salatone;

Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla;

Mix, shake well, and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

Your druggist can supply the ingredients, and the mixture can be prepared at home at very little expense.

This, the doctor says, acts directly on the kidneys, assisting them to filter the poisons from the blood and expel same in the urine, at the same time restoring the kidneys to healthy, normal action.

We feel that a great many readers will be pleased to learn of this simple prescription, and knowing the ability of the physician whose formula it is, we do not hesitate to recommend it to any sufferer.

FARMERS!
Save Your Implements
By building a shed for them —using 2" x 4" studding and rafters, and covering sides and roof with
CORRUGATED IRON.
If your dealer does not handle our goods, write us direct.
Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Sheet Metal Goods
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WRITE DIRECT TO
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Butcher
357 William Ave., WINNIPEG
About shipping your Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Veal or Potatoes.
Best prices paid.

Hereditary Uusoundnesses in Horses.

The Manitoba Horse Breeders' Act gives the following list of diseases as hereditary unsoundnesses, disqualifying a stallion for breeding purposes: Bone spavin, cataract, curb, navicular disease, periodic ophthalmia, sidebones, ringbone, roaring, thickwind or whistling, thoroughpin or bog spavin.

Livery Stables Required to be Cleansed in April.

There is a provision in the Manitoba Animal Diseases Act that is not generally known and not always observed. It is contained in section 52, and reads as follows:

"The keeper of every feed or sale stable in this province shall, in each and every year in the month of April and in the month of October, thoroughly cleanse all the stalls, mangers and feed boxes in such stable by thoroughly washing the same with hot water and afterwards washing them with fresh lime".

Sore Shoulders.

A correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"I find that the best gall cure for sore shoulders is to remove the cause by opening the face of the collar, and taking out enough of the stuffing to take off all the pressure on the sore spot. When this is done, nature will do the rest, unless the sores have been poisoned in which case surgical treatment will be necessary to effect a cure."

The correspondent is right in saying that the remedy for sore shoulders is the removal of the cause. The fact is that there need be no sore shoulders; their presence nearly always indicates either incompetence or shameful neglect on the part of the teamster. A little care in fitting the collar and the exercise of a little good horse sense will usually prevent any trouble with the horse's shoulders.

One very common defect in collars, and especially old collars, is flatness of face; the stuffing gets worked out of place, and the face of the collar becomes too flat. This throws the pressure too much on the outside and on the point of the shoulder. Very often, too, the collar is too wide, especially at the top. A collar of this sort will swing from one side to the other at every step, and will soon gall the shoulder. Sometimes the collar becomes very badly worn at the bottom end, either from the play of the neck-yoke or from some other cause; when this is the case the collar will roll on the horse's shoulder, and will pinch him very badly; the only satisfactory remedy in this case is a new collar. Very often, too, the fault is not in the collar but in the adjustment of the hames. It is not at all uncommon to see a green hand working horses with hames projecting an inch or two below the collar, bringing the line of draft almost on the point of the shoulder; the inevitable result, if the horse is at all heavily loaded, is sore shoulders. Sometimes, but not so often, the fault is in the other direction, and the line of draft is too high. This is less likely to gall the shoulders, but is more likely to draw the collar up too high against the windpipe and choke the horse.

Care should be taken that the mane does not get worked in between the collar and the shoulder. Many sore shoulders may be traced to this cause. The mane should be drawn out from under the collar before starting to work, and at intervals during the day. If it is troublesome, that portion

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of **$2.00** per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVER, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Introducer and grower of Western Rye grass. For sale, the stock bul l.Prince Doro—48628—and six youngsters one year and under, also females, all ages. Write for particulars or call. Farm one mile out, Phone 93 B.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

M. C. WEIGHTMAN, Lindisfern Stock Farm, Menteith, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN WISHART, Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, and Hackneys. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Write or phone for wants.

TURNBULL & GOEDBLOED, Laurier, Man., breeders of high-class Shorthorns. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Bulls won first Neepawa, second Brandon.

GEO. HAMILTON, Lake View Farm, Neepawa, Man., breeder of high-class Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Several choice bulls for sale.

FINLAY McRAE, Crystal Valley Stock Farm, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Several young bulls and one stock bull, 4 years old also cows and heifers, for sale. Several young grade cows for sale.

R. JOHNSTON, Radisson Pure Bred Stock Farm, Radisson, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young bulls and hogs for sale.

FRANK WOODCOCK, Willow Creek Farm, Chater, Man., breeder of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale horses. Young stock for sale.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride =28855=.

CLYDESDALES, imported and home bred. Traynor Brothers, Meadow Lawn Farm, Condie, Sask.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire pigs. Young stock for sale.

BROWNE BROS. Ellisboro', Sask., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

T. W. ROBSON, Thorndale Stock Farm, Manitou, Man., has for sale 20 young bulls, and a few females.

THOS. JASPER, Roseland Stock Farm, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

PAUL & McFARLANE, Springburn Farm, Moose Jaw, Sask., breeders and importers of Clydesdales.

JOHN LOGAN, Bethany, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. 7 young bulls for sale, sired by Lord Loggans (Imp.)

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. Write wants.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

McCLELLAND & SONS, Hazelhurst Stock Farm, Letellier, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Write.

W. J. McFADDAN, Methven, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man, Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for Sale.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man, breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and Barred Rocks. Stock for Sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks,

BANTING STOCK FARM. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting Wawanesa, Man. Phone 85.

BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM, pure bred Berkshires. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Bronze Turkeys. Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

JOHN SCHARFF, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man.—Shorthorns. Young bulls at bargain prices.

W. L. McNAIR, Progress Point Farm, Keyes Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

JAMES WANNOP, Laurence, Alta. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young Bulls for Sale.

J. S. GIBSON, Morden, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns (Sire used Vain Baron No. 48584). High class B. P. Rocks bred from 1st prize cockerel of Winnipeg Poultry Show, Dec. 1906.

F. MURDOCH, Springbank Farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Young stock for sale in the various classes at reasonable rates.

SUFFOLK PUNCHES. Messrs. Jaques Bros., Lamerton P.O., Alta., importers and breeders. Stallions for sale. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Photos on application.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth swine. Stock always for sale.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

WEIGHTMAN & REID, West Hall, Man., breeders of Shire and Clydesdale horses. Young stallions and fillies for sale.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JAMES ANDREWS, Poplar View Farm, Carman, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Young male stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man. breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires Black Minorca, and White Wyandotte poultry.

D. ALLISON Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

R. C. McLAREN, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Cotswold sheep.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask, breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

E. B. TOWNSEND, Glenwood Farm, Yorkton, Sask., breeder of Hereford cattle.

JAS. STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Young bulls for sale.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

T. H. PERDUE, Wild Rose Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Polled Angus, Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

SANBORN & CO., Drinkwater, Sask. Berkshires. Several young Boars for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

ROBT. RUSSELL, Thornybank Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Man., breeder Scotch Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Sask, breeder choice Shorthorns. Young stock for sale

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

P. B. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

J. J. SPROULE Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale

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HUGH GILMORE, Burnside Stock Farm, Pasqua, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales.

W. T. McPHERSON, Wadena, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale

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F. CHESLEY, Alexander, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Emancipator —48050— at head of herd. Write.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns, Berks., Yorks., Young hogs for sale.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

W. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man. Ayrshires, Berkshires and White Rocks. Booking orders. Young Ayrshires all sold. Write.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

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SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by the imported championship bull Allister. This herd won twenty firsts, fifteen seconds, nine thirds, two silver cups and four diplomas at Saskatoon, Regina and Prince Albert summer fairs, 1907. Several bulls for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm one mile from station,

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Importer and breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

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CATTLE LABELS

No occasion to send to the States. SAVE DUTY AND DELAY. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

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RED POLLED CATTLE

YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE

YORKSHIRE HOGS. A choice lot of young pigs on hand, from stock that is bred right, looks right and sells right.

JAMES BRAY

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BREEDER OF

Herefords, Shetlands and White Leghorns.

Imported Happy Christmas the Champion of 1906 and 1907 at head of herd. Also Medal Herd 1907. A few choice Cockerels for sale now. Boars and young sows in pig for sale.

should be braided up out of the way. The shoulders should be washed clean at night, after the horses have completed their day's work. — New Zealand Farmer.

Controlling Glanders.

During the past few weeks notices have appeared in the newspapers of outbreaks of glanders, or farcy, among horses in various parts of the West. This disease is a most serious one, and from the negligence of some people owning horses affected with this contagion we are led to believe that its dangerous character is not generally appreciated.

The spread of this disease is being checked, as we are informed from the veterinary department of the Government that reports of cases of glanders are coming in less frequently all the time. Each week notices a decided decrease in the number of affected animals reported. Last year there was a considerable scare in some sections, especially South-Western Manitoba, and a large number of animals were killed by the veterinary inspectors. In one of the Mennonite settlements sixty animals were ordered slaughtered by the inspectors. Conditions, however, are greatly improving now, and it is hoped that the dread disease may be stamped out effectively.

In districts where the existence of glanders is suspected, and especially in neighborhoods where actual outbreaks have occurred, the adoption of the following precautions recommended by the Veterinary Director General, by owners of horses and others interested, will do much to prevent the spread of the disease and the establishment of fresh centres of infection:—

1. Horses or mules having a nasal discharge or other suspicious symptoms should not be admitted to livery or feed stables or yards, blacksmith shops, church or school sheds, railway stock yards, private stables or other places where they are likely to come into direct or *indirect* contact with animals of the equine species.

2. All stables, yards or sheds used for the accommodation of horses or mules should be regularly and frequently cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed below.

3. After cleansing the premises thoroughly and burning all debris, the interior should be well gone over with hot steam or boiling water, adding to the latter at least one quart of crude carbolic acid to each five gallons, after which the entire surface should be thickly coated with a hot solution of fresh lime wash, to which crude carbolic acid has been added in the above mentioned proportion. Outbuildings, fences and tying posts with which infected animals have been in contact should also, when possible, be thoroughly treated in a similar manner. All ordinary harness and stable utensils, which have been in contact with infected animals or infected premises, should be thoroughly soaked in a hot solution of crude carbolic acid of a strength of one part to twenty. Materials which might be injured by the above treatment, such as valuable harness, robes, cushions, etc., which have been in contact with infection, should be placed in an air-tight room and fumigated with formaldehyde, after which they should be thoroughly cleaned.

4. In stables were outbreaks have occurred or where deceased animals have inadvertently, or otherwise, been stabled, even temporarily, the cleansing and disinfection should be especially thorough and in such cases it is safest to remove and burn feed boxes and mangers when of wood; iron articles can be rendered harmless by passing them through fire or by immersing them for some time in boiling water. All litter from suspected animals should be burned or carefully fenced until used.

5. Farmers and others should, whenever possible, avoid admitting strange horses or mules to the premises occupied by their own animals, especially of the same species. It is a good plan to reserve an isolated building for outside horses or mules, but where this is impossible they may be accommodated in cow stables, cattle not being subject to glanders infection. Such horses and mules should be watered from special pails, which, together with all other stable utensils used on or about them, should be carefully cleansed and disinfected before being used for other animals. Stalls occupied by strange horses or mules should be well cleansed and disinfected, and, if at all possible, left unoccupied for some time.

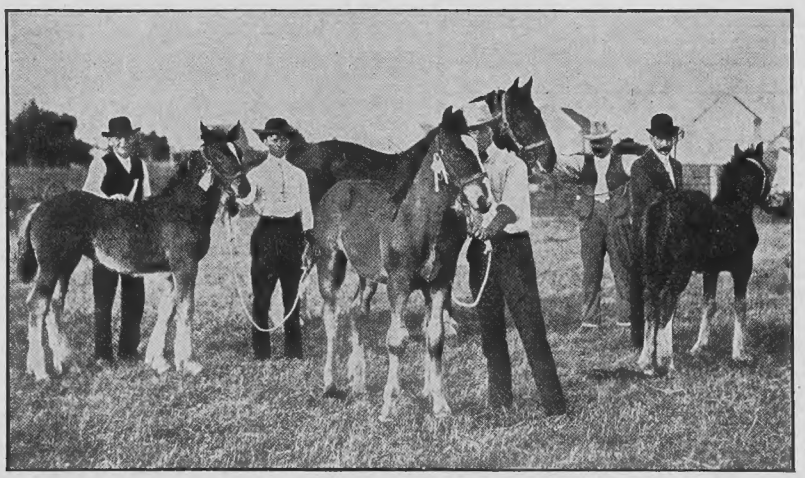
6. Where new horses or mules are purchased in or from districts where glanders exists, they should, unless carefully tested with mallein prior to purchase, be stabled apart and closely watched for some time before being brought in contact with other animals of the equine species.

7. It must be borne in mind that while nasal discharge, or ulceration, enlarged glands, the presence of farcy buds, unaccountable swelling of the limbs and general unthriftiness often characterizes cases of glanders, the disease exists in many animals without, for the time being, any external manifestation whatever, the only means of detection in such cases being the mallein test, and that these occult or latent cases are in some respects the most dangerous because unsuspected. Our experience shows that it is possible for animals of this class to convey infection to others without themselves developing acute symptoms. It is, therefore, plain that great caution should be exercised in the purchasing or handling of strange horses or mules, especially in those districts where the disease has become established.

8. The carcasses of animals dying from or slaughtered as being affected with glanders should, when possible, be burned, or, failing this, buried at least six feet beneath the surface.

9. Owners of premises where outbreaks have been dealt with should bear in mind that Inspectors cannot recommend release from quarantine unless disinfection has been carried out in a satisfactory manner, and that compensation for animals slaughtered cannot be paid until a certificate of cleansing and disinfection has been received by the Minister of Agriculture.

10. Horse owners should have no hesitation in reporting to the Veterin-



Group of Colts which stood first, second and third at Treherne fair, 1907, for draft and agricultural, the property of George Wilett, Treherne; and Wm. Sheppard, Rathwell, by the Shire horse Salwick Hero, imported 1905, owned by Thomas Newton, Rathwell, Man.

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Aberdeen Angus Bulls and Heifers from Imported Stock all registered in Canadian Herd Book. For sale at reasonable prices.
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A number of choice young bulls, sired by champion Shorthorn bull at last spring Association Sale; also two coming two years, one by Golden Measure, and a few nice heifers in calf. Also young Clyde stallion, three years, winner of 2nd prize in Brandon. Prospective buyers met and returned.
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Two Bulls rising three years, one rising two, by Golden Flame (27770). Also Cows and Heifers at prices to suit the times.
In Clydesdales we are offering the Imported Stallion Majestic Prince (5324) by Majestic (11421), Dam Princess Attractive (Imp.) (7238), rising four, choice quality, sure getter.
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I offer 1 three-year-old bull, 6 two-year old and 6 yearling bulls, also 10 cows and heifers. Write.
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We have a choice lot of young stock of both sexes for sale now. Farm adjoins town.

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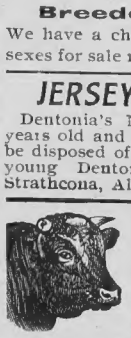
Dentonia's Merry Bahar, herd header, four years old and an excellent stock getter, must be disposed of to prevent inbreeding. Also a young Dentonia-bred bull. W. F. Cameron, Strathcona, Alta.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Two Grade Heifers Calve in May, $40 each.
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ary Department, , the existence of actu ed cases of glanders. as been spreading rapidly rs, and it is a matter of est that every fresh centre tion should be discovered and ith as promptly as possible.

The control of this disease is now entirely under the charge of the Dominion Government. There is one man in charge of Manitoba, and one in charge of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. They have inspectors working under them who are on the road all the time, besides quarantine inspectors on the boundary line. Every horse before being passed across the border must pass the mallein test for glanders. Horses in Canada affected with glanders are immediately destroyed by the inspector and the carcasses either burned or buried, and any person who refuses to comply with the instructions of the inspectors may be prosecuted.

Persons suffering the loss of horses killed by the inspector may secure compensation for same to the extent of two-thirds the market value of the animal. In order to get this compensation certain provisions must be complied with which includes thorough disinfection of the premises, as per instructions of the inspector. When these conditions are fulfilled a release certificate will be furnished the owner of the slaughtered animal which will entitle said owner to compensation.

Alberta's Fat Stock Show.

The prize list of the fourth annual provincial fat stock show, and the catalogue of the eighth annual provincial purebred cattle show and sale for Alberta has been received. This show and sale will be held in Victoria Park, Calgary, May 19th to 22nd and promises to be one of the best yet. It is held under the auspices of the Alberta Live Stock Association and the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Besides the show and sale of fat and purebred cattle, there is included on the program the annual meetings of The Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, Alberta Swine Breeders' Association and the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, illustrated live stock lectures and live stock judging competitions. A liberal prize list is provided for eggs and dressed poultry, this latter contest being in charge of A. W. Foley, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

In the fat stock show the usual classes and prizes are provided for purebred Herefords, Shorthorns, Galloways and Polled Angus, grade steers, grade cows and heifers, and sheep and swine. One hundred dollars is offered as first prize and $75 as second prize for a carload of fat cattle, consisting of not less than ten head four years old or under. Dealers and butchers are not allowed to compete in this class. For championship in the fat stock show, the owner of the best beef animal, any age, purebred or grade, will be awarded a silver medal, presented by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association. An additional prize of $25 will be given by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association provided the winning animal is a registered Shorthorn or sired by a registered Shorthorn. An interesting feature in the way of a herdsman's competition is also provided. In this class the ownership of the animal will not be considered, five prizes being awarded to the feeders of the best fitted animals in the show. If the feeder cannot be present, he may make application in the regular way, and if a winner the prize will be forwarded. A written statement giving the methods adopted and feed used must be sent to the secretary by the prize winners. Liberal prizes are also offered in the dressed carcass competitions for cattle, sheep, and swine.

In the purebred cattle show all animals whose pedigrees are published in the catalogue of sale may compete without any formal entry, but the committee in charge reserves the right to order any animal out of the ring, which, in its opinion is not worthy of a prize. S. W. Paisley, Lacombe, will auction the sale and will sell the breeds in the following order: Shorthorns, Galloways, Aberdeen Angus, Herefords. The number of enteries in the breeds follow: Shorthorns, 183; Galloways, 2; Aberdeen Angus, 9; Herefords, 64.

An Alberta Farmer on Pork Production and the Rotation of Crops.

D. W. Warner, of Edmonton, in an article in the Alberta Homestead, deals with this question as follows, his viewpoint, of course, being that of the Alberta farmer:

Can we in the mixed farming districts compete in pork production with the other sections in Eastern Canada, or the United States, where they raise corn and peas to feed to hogs?

It is not best to be too positive in our assertions as to whether we can or can not raise pork cheaper than those section. At the present time we are helping them to our own disadvantage by buying their product, with money we could and should keep at home.

We never have had a chance to compete. We have raised some hogs, of course, but with no settled condition upon which to count. It has been so uncertain, that the men who raise hogs this year may raise none next. It seems one year at a time is enough for many of the good farmers. It has not been all the poor shiftless ones who have tried and quit the hog raising. Many good ones have tried it on quite a large scale and have given it up altogether except to produce their own meat, and some are not even doing that.

It is not a question of competition with any other part of the world at present. The development of mixed farming-districts depend a great deal upon rotation of crops and pork production connected with it. We should produce pork for ourselves and the country west and north of us before we need think of meeting competition in the world's market.

If the opinion of a man who has spent almost a lifetime in the business is worth anything, we need have no fears as to our export product not holding its own when we reach that point. In conversation with Mr. Buchanan, senior member of one of the live stock commission firms of Omaha, he gave it as his opinion that we could produce a much better grade of pork than the corn-fed article. He should know, for he has had ample opportunity to investigate as he has been connected for years with a packing plant in one of the great ceneres of that industry at Omaha, Neb. He says: "The barley, oats, and wheat which you use to finish your pork produces more lean meat in the same type of animals, the fatty parts are firmer and not so much of an oily nature as corn finish, and all the parts have a better flavor. Another advantage to insure a better quality of meat is the higher altitude and generally cooler weather so it can be cured with less salt and saltpetre." We have less risk of disease to lower the grade of pork and cut down the profits of the farmer. With all these advantages in our favor it does not look as if we need fear competition when we have it to meet.

We farmers can and are willing to do our part in producing the raw material, and we hope the Alberta Government will do its part and give us that packing plant as a regulator, giving both producer and consumer fair treatment. Other packers in order to continue in the business would then be compelled to do likewise. It would be very encouraging, indeed, to the farmers to feel that they were going to get a fair deal in this very important adjunct to mixed farming.

There is so much involved in this subject that it is impossible to cover it in one short newspaper article. The Government committee will consider every detail and work out the problem more satisfactorily than any one person can hope to do. While I realize the immediate necessity of action in this matter, I understand also that the Government must know from more than heresay what it is undertaking. It should be commended for its caution

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J. A. McGILL, NEEPAWA, MAN.

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ELYSEE STOCK FARM, NINGA, MAN.
BREEDER OF
CLYDESDALES & SHORTHORNS
6 grand young bulls from 10 to 16 months old sired by Prince Adair, also a few show heifers for sale now. Prices right. Call or write.

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CLYDESDALE STALLION (Imp.)
Rising five, sure getter.
H. M. BARBER, Tremont Hotel, Minnedosa, Man.

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for Sale
Grand large cows and show heifers, 15 Canadian bred mares and fillies, 9 imported mares and fillies, all large A1 quality, exceedingly well bred. Will sell very reasonable according to their quality. Stud headed by King's Heir. Apply to PURVES THOMSON Maple Shade Farm, Purves P.O., Man.

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Choice Shropshire Sheep
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COOPER'S WORM TABLETS
A sure remedy for intestinal worms in Horses, Sheep, Cattle and Hogs. These tablets offer the great advantage of correct doses and certain results. Dose—one tablet for lamb or shoat; two for sheep or hogs; three for horses and cattle. Price—10 tablets 20c postpaid; box of 100 tablets $1.50 postpaid.

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50 Head of early pigs. Ready to ship end o March. By the best of stock boars out of choice sows. A prize-winning Berkshire Boar (yearling) for sale. Address:
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GOPHER DEATH

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
EXPERIMENTAL FARM
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Indian Head, Assa., 18 Dec., 1905
Fort Dodge Chemical Co.
Dear Sirs: The Gopher Death received of you last spring did good execution on two farms. I gave part to the forestry farm, on which there were many colonies of gophers, and it gave good satisfaction. On this farm also, it was effective.
Yours truly, ANGUS MACKAY, Supt.
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to hear from owner having
A GOOD FARM
for sale. Not particular about location. Please give price and description, and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only.
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in this matter for we cannot afford any recklessness in so important an undertaking.

The steadier market conditions will bring about a better rotation of crops. As it is now, the farmers are so disgusted with the manipulation of the private concerns, that no temporary price though high, can induce them to engage in hog raising.

The alarming increase of weeds, and the loss therefrom is a serious consideration. We all know, generally speaking, that we cannot profitably raise the coarse grains which are a necessity in the cleaning of our land except we feed them. Nothing but malting barley will stand shipping, and give the producer a profit, speaking in a general way. The limited, amount of green feed and roots which can be used is against them as a factor in helping to free the land of weeds. The roots, however, are very useful as a feed for growing pigs and can be very profitably used in that way. The earlier kinds of barley are preferable to the malting for the cleaning of the land, so that must be left out as the best rotation in grain at least.

The weeds will whip us in the end if we do not use some system of rotation which will kill them in putting in the crop and then again by taking it off before they are sufficiently ripe for the seed to fall back on the land. Beardless barley is the best kind for this purpose according to my experience, putting it in as late and taking it off as early as possible for three years at least. The land should be seeded to grass with the last crop and left in hay for two or three years. It should then be plowed about the middle of June and well worked down and sown to beardless barley for green feed: Cut again as soon as will do at all, taken off the land as quickly as possible, and the land plowed again and well worked. In this way you have a fine clean seed bed for spring wheat if the work is properly done in the fall. The wheat will ripen earlier than summer fallow with the added assurance of the crop standing better. A shorter series of rotation can be practiced on new land, or on the old after the long series has cleaned it, with very satisfactory results if the work is thoroughly done.

The above system of farming can be successfully followed if we can realize a profitable price for pork, but not without, for we have no market for our coarse grains. Let us all work for the system of agriculture for which our locality is best fitted, and help others in other districts to get what is best for them, with a view to marketing as well as production and with the hope of being able to compete with any other part of the world in what we have to put on the world's market.

The Influence of the Stallion.

Almost as much care should be exercised in selecting the stallion to which one intends to breed his mares as would be given in the purchase of a young horse. The purchaser generally remembers that there is a vast deal of difference in horses, and that a single defect may lessen the value of an animal by several dollars or make it entirely undesirable. He therefore looks over and tests the animal to be purchased very carefully. But how often does a breeder fail to remember that the value and usefulness of the unborn horse, during his whole life is to be determined by the quality of the stallion selected to be his sire. It is quite evident, in buying a horse that it takes fifty or seventy-five dollars at least to cover the difference between a first-class one and a third-class one; but how many people there are who will raise colts from third-class stallions because they are cheaper and more convenient than first-class ones.

Destroying the Blackle Carcass.

Blackleg is a disease that is no respecter of cattle, and because of its fatal effects, when once it gets started in a herd, too great pains cannot be taken to eradicate it. The carcass of every animal that dies of blackleg should be destroyed. The breeders of the United States have had more trouble with blackleg than Canadians, simply because there are more cattle raised there than here. The U.S. Department of Agriculture recommends that where wood is too scarce to burn the carcass, it should be buried. But this method, the department goes on to state, is always more or less unsatisfactory, as the infection is not destroyed, but merely removed to a few feet below the surface, whence it may return by various means of egress—for instance, as demonstrated by Pasteur, by the agency of earthworms. It is therefore of importance that the hole in the ground be made at least 6 feet deep and the carcass well covered with quicklime before the earth is filled in. The lime has no special germicidal effect on the blackleg bacillus, but may prevent the infection from being carried to the surface. The place where the animal was lying before being buried, as well as the top of the grave, should be freely sprinkled with a two per cent solution of creolin, or any of the carbolic sheep dips or disinfectants which are guaranteed to contain thymol or eucalyptol. The two latter substances are specially recommended by French scientists because of their destructive action on the backleg germs. Owing to the difficulty of destroying the infection, it may be well to repeat here that all attempts at treating an animal affected with blackleg through scarifications or incisions into the affected part should be abandoned as dangerous and unprofitable. It is far better to destroy the animal as soon as all doubt as to the diagnosis has been dispelled, and to burn the carcass immediately without removing it from the place where found. The fresh virus is much more easily destroyed than the dried, and by quick action a better result is always assured. If the animal dies from blackleg in a stable, it becomes necessary to remove the carcass to a proper place for its cremation or burial. Care should be taken to scatter straw or hay wherever there is a possibility of infecting the stable floor or the ground with the discharges or exudations from the carcass while it is being removed. All the litter should be removed from the stable and burned, together with that used in removing carcass. The woodwork and the floors of the stable should be thoroughly and repeatedly soaked with one of the above-mentioned disinfectants or with corrosive sublimate, one part to one thousand parts of water.

It takes but little to ruin a good team when pushed beyond their strength.

A stallion should gain in weight, rather than lose during the breeding season Feed him nourishing food, give plenty of exercise, and use moderation in the number and time of services.

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The Worlds Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy

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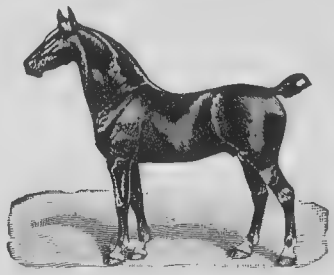

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Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

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Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWER, Evergreen, Ill.

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USE

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

FOR THAT THIN HORSE

Prof. Grisdale on Calt Raising.

The following excellent advice on raising calves by hand is given by J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. He says:—

The cow should be placed in a box stall a few days before due to calve. She should be kept on a somewhat lighter ration than usual and her food should be rather laxative in character, bran, clover, roots or ensilage.

The calve may be left with her for two or three days. She should be milked in addition to what the calf draws from her. In the case of very heavy milking cows likely to suffer from milk fever it is advisable to stop short of drawing off all the milk for three or four days. This practice has saved us all trouble from milk fever for the last five or six years.

Only a light ration should be fed for several days after calving and the cow should be brought to full feed gradually, say in three weeks after parturition.

The calf should be removed from the cow the second or third day. It should then be taught to drink. This may be done as follows:—Take a quart of warm new milk in a 10 quart pail. Give the calf two fingers to suck air between. Gradually lower the nose into the pail. When it finds milk instead of air entering between the fingers it is likely to relax the neck and start to take milk. Do not sink the nose so far into the milk as to cover the nostrils. If it will not drink at first, leave it for a few hours to work up an appetite. After a few days it may gradually be weaned from the fingers.

Whole milk should be fed for at least one week. During the next week the change from whole milk to skim milk should be gradually brought about. Substitute each day a regularly increasing proportion of skim milk for the same amount of whole milk withdrawn.

The skim milk should be fed warm, from 90 to 100 degrees Fahr., no more, no less. To replace the fat removed from the skim milk as well as to furnish additional protein, it is well to add some flaxseed jelly to the ration. This jelly should be added in small quantities at first and slowly increased. Begin with a dessertspoonful in each portion and gradually increase until about a cupful is being fed night and morning to the three months old calf.

To prepare the jelly, boil or rather steep one pound of whole flaxseed in water almost boiling until a thick paste results. Another method of preparation is to take half a cup of ground flax in a quart of water and allow to simmer just below the boiling point until a thick jelly is formed. It should be kept cool and sweet until fed.

In addition to the flax jelly a little dry bran and whole oats should be fed. Start with very small quantities. Some clean sweet clover hay will be a valuable addition to the ration at a very early age.

Whey may be used where skim milk is not to be had. Change from milk to whey as from whole milk to skim milk (see method outlined above). The flax seed meal jelly, etc., should be used as with skim milk.

Where skim milk or whey is not available calves may be raised on hay tea. Boil cut clover or even timothy in water until a strong decoction or tea is obtained. Wean the calf from milk to this tea precisely as described from whole milk to skim milk above. The same supplementary feeds may be used in somewhat larger quantities. The skim milk shoud be fed sweet for some time at least. If it is likely, however, that it will sometimes be sour it is advisable to gradually change to sour milk and feed sour milk invariably. The same counsel applies to whey.

Calves should be kept in scrupulously clean pens. These should be dry and warm in winter and cool and dry in summer.

A strict observance of the following general directions will almost certainly ensure success.

1. Treat calves kindly and carefully.
2. Be scrupulously clean as to food, pails or troughs and pens or quarters.
3. Make all changes in character of food very gradually. This applies whether changes be as to temperature, percentage of butter-fat, acidity or sweetness, quantity, times of feeding, or any other feature in connection with the food.
4. Feed only wholesome food, feed regularly, and feed in sufficient quantities but not too generously.

A Good Sample of the Dairy Shorthorn.
Pedigreed dairy Shorthorn Cow, Dorothy, owned by Lord Rothschild. First prize-winner at the Bath and West Show, 1907.

Weaning Pigs.

If the pigs have been properly managed for the month after they first begin to eat, and are taking feed in amounts sufficient to make them more or less independent of the sow's milk, weaning will not be a difficult process, and will be brought about so that it will be scarcely perceptible, so far as the effects on the pigs are concerned. The time to wean will depend on the way the pigs are eating and the convenience of the breeder. If they are not thoroughly accustomed to a grain and skim-milk ration the time must be delayed, and if there is no occasion for breeding the sow no harm is done by allowing the pigs to run with her to the age of twelve weeks or older.

Breeders differ widely as to the age of weaning. The majority wean at six to ten weeks, with a considerable number at twelve weeks; some older than twelve weeks and a few younger than six weeks. The breeders who wean at the early periods usually are situated where dairy by-products are plentiful, and they usu-

FOR QUICK SALE

PURE BRED CLYDESDALE HORSES AT HALF PRICE.

I offer for sale 9 Pure-Bred Clydesdale Stallions, ages from 2 to 7 years old, at the following prices:

One Imported, rising 7 years	$800
One Home-Bred, rising 5 years	500
One Imported, rising 4 years	600
One Imported, 3 years	500
One bred from Imported Sire and Dam, rising 3 yrs	500
One bred from Imported Sire and Dam, 2 years	300
One Home-Bred, rising 2 years	275
One " " 2 "	275
One " " 3 "	350

The above horses are all registered, sound, free from vice, in good shape for service, not overfed or pampered. All over 3 years broken to harness. You can buy one for the price you pay for a share in a syndicate, and at the special prices I offer, will pay for themselves and double in value in one year.

Terms: Cash or Bankable Paper. Long distance phone.

A. CAMERON

Breeder and Importer of Clydesdales and Shetland Ponies

OAK LAKE, MAN.

Main Line C.P.R., 35 miles west of Brandon. Four trains daily. HORSES IN TOWN.

PERPETUAL MOTION

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BARON OF ARCOLA

will stand during the Season of 1908. Terms, $10.00 cash for service; $15.00 if mare proves in foal, payable March 1st, 1909. Mares booked until May 1st. Pasture $2.00 for the season.

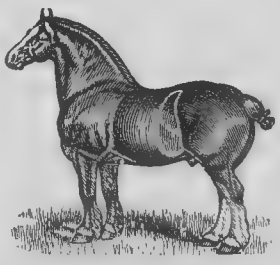
Yearling Stallions and Fillies For Sale.

TERMS REASONABLE.

W. H. BRYCE, Arcola, Sask.

Brandon, Man. and Weston, Ont., Importing Barns

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor



Importer of Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions. Ranging in ages from 3 to 5 years old. Clydesdales weigh from 1800 to 2100 lbs. Percherons from 1800 to 2100 lbs

I have on hand the best barn of Stallions of breeding age that ever was in one barn in the Northwest for sale. Bred from the best families of their respective countries. Hackneys, some of them stand 16 hands high with the best of action. I am overstocked and will sell cheap. Write and come and see my stock before you buy, will save you money. The best is none too good and I have the good ones. Terms to suit. For further particulars write:

J. B. HOGATE, BRANDON, MAN.

IMPORTED SHIRES

From the famous Breeding Farms of **JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,** Holdenby, Northampton, England.

Sixty head have been sold by me in Ontario alone during the past year.

The quality of the stock may be judged from the fact that while we have nothing forced for exhibition purposes these horses won in the Show Rings at the **Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, Toronto; The Western Fair, London; The St. Thomas Horse Show** and other places.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of mares and fillies in foal and **STALLIONS READY FOR SERVICE** will be ready for inspection and sale at my barns, St. Thomas, Ont., about April 10th.

WE SHOW THE GOODS AND SELL AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Our terms are reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

C. K. GEARY, St. Thomas, Ont., Agent for Canada and the United States.

ally raise two litters each year, making the demands of the pigs on the sow as brief and light as possible. A considerable number of men make no attempt to wean, as the word is generally used; that is, there is no enforced separation of the sow from her pigs; the pigs run with the sow until her instinct tells her that they are old enough to shift for themselves.

The method of weaning will depend somewhat on circumstances. If the pigs are so little dependent on the sow's milk that she is gaining rapidly in flesh and lessening in milk flow the weaning may be abrupt, the sow being taken away out of hearing. If she is still milking considerably she may be returned to the pigs once a day for two or three days, or the pigs may be taken away in detachments, beginning with two or three of the largest and strongest, then the next strongest, leaving the weakest ones of the litter to complete the drying off.

Whether the weaning is brought about directly or gradually, it should in all cases be complete and decisive. The pigs should be placed apart from the sows in quarters secure enough to prevent communication. By no means should pigs be allowed to follow a sow until she is almost worn-out. The pigs are no better and the sow infinitely worse than if weaning had been brought about properly.—Dr. G. M. Rommel.

"Blacks" at the Block.

By James Cameron, Agricultural Editor of the Glasgow Herald.

The Aberdeen-Angus and its crosses have won more championships at the fat stock shows of the United Kingdom and America than any other two pure breeds and their grades put together.

Official reports from Scotland for the Board of Agriculture continue to repeat for the fat stock markets the old story—the Aberdeen-Angus and their crosses keep the lead for price per live cwt. As a sample, the mid-December report from Dundee says that the top quotation for an Angus bullock of 12¾cwt. was 42s 2d per live cwt., while eleven of the same order fetched 41s 6d on the average. At Glasgow twenty Angus crosses brought 40s 6d, and three "nice light-weighted" ones 42s 9d. At Perth the first Angus bullocks were reserved for the local shows, but the fair run of the polled bullocks in the market averaged 40s per live cwt. The Aberdeen sales had a consignment of pure bred polled steers from His Majesty's Abergeldie herd, which brought from 50s to almost 60s per live cwt. for the "tops." These were, of course, exceptional animals from a noted herd.

In thirty-eight years a pure Aberdeen-Angus has been champion at Smithfield eleven times, while a first cross of the breed with the Shorthorn has won twice. A more remarkable fact is that a pure bred Aberdeen-Angus has taken the heifer championship sixteen times. Then for best beast at Smithfield, bred by exhibitor, the late Queen Victoria granted a challenge cup in 1894, and, after a year's interval, the cup was continued by King Edward. In thirteen years an Aberdeen-Angus has proved victorious in this contest seven times, a Shorthorn Aberdeen-Angus cross once, and an Aberdeen-Angus Shorthorn cross once, polled blood being thus in the ascendency nine times out of thirteen trials. At Smithfield the overwhelming majority of the cross-breds have Aberdeen-Angus blood.

The result of the carcase competition conducted under the auspices of the Smithfield Club need only be referred to in the passing. In 1904 the London Butchers' Company granted a challenge cup for best carcase in the show. The wins in order have gone twice in succession to an Aberdeen-Angus Shorthorn cross, once to a Shorthorn Aberdeen-Angus cross, and once to a pure Aberdeen-Angus.

The outcome of the recent carcase competition was, the Aberdeen-Angus took first and championship with a steer under two years, also second, while an Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cross was reserve. In older steers an animal with two crosses of Angus blood to one of Shorthorn won, while one of the same breeding came fourth. For the heifer class, an Aberdeen-Angus took second, a Galloway Aberdeen-Angus cross third, and an Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cross fourth. At the sale the second prize heifer carcase fetched 6s per stone of 8 lb., against 5s 2d made by the first, a Sussex and Shorthorn cross. The champion animal weighed 1264 lb. alive, and his carcase result was 864 lb.

At eight International Christmas shows in Chicago, a pure bred Aberdeen-Angus has won thrice, and been reserve thrice; a high grade of the breed has won once, and an Aberdeen-Angus Shorthorn cross has been reserve once. For twenty years in succession the Chicago Christmas fat markets for car lots have been headed in price per lb. by the Aberdeen-Angus or their high grades, almost pure bred polls.

The December carcase competition (1907) at Chicago was to a great extent a variant on awards made in recent years. In yearlings, first and second went to grade Angus, and fourth to an Angus. In two-year-olds a grade Angus led, and an Angus came second, fourth and fifth. The leading young steer weighed 1096 lb. alive, and the carcase was 691lb., or 63 per cent. The second, dressed, 64.8 per cent., and the fourth 65.8 per cent. In the two-year-old class the winning steer scaled alive 1310 lb., and he dressed 837 lb. or 66.6 per cent.; the second, dressed, 65.8, and fourth 62.8 per cent. Further, at the Chicago International, the win for best three steers under three years old and by one sire went easily to high grades of the Aberdeen-Angus. The five lots from which the champion group was selected were all by registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls.

The Smithfield "marvel" has been Mr. Clement Stephenson's pure bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer Luxury, the 1885 champion, which dressed a fraction over 75 per cent. Is it any wonder that the practical Americans class the Aberdeen-Angus as the "breed that beats the record," and the one that provides "market toppers?"

Costiveness of the sow at farrowing time is to be carefully avoided; in fact this rule holds with all classes of animals. Bran mashes and very little dry feed given for two or three days previous is a good rule to follow.

It is generally a very good plan to be careful not to breed to the stallion that has travelled in three or four districts in as many years. On the other hand, the horse that has been four or five seasons in the one district is likely to be a safe one to use. Satisfaction to the public leads to continued use.

This is the time of year when bulls will be bought. Do not forget that an old, proved sire, if he still retains his vigor and activity and is not cross, is worth more than a young immature animal. Really good bulls of four or five years old rarely sell for as much as they are worth. Bulls may be expected to prove effective as stock getters until they are eight or nine years old.

Potatoes as a hog feed must be considered very much the same as roughage. They contain too much water to make a good feed of themselves but if boiled and fed in conjunction with grain—a mixture of equal parts of oats, wheat, and barley—half and half, a good fattening ration will be secured. It will require from four to five bushels of potatoes to equal one bushel of the grain in feeding value. Boiling the potatoes will reduce their water content very appreciably.

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THE LARGEST IMPORTERS IN CANADA OF

PERCHERONS, CLYDES, SHIRES AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

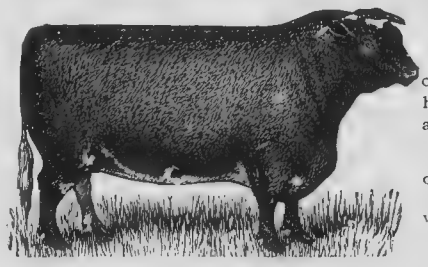
We have brought a Carload of Stallions to West, and established stables at North Battleford, Sask.

Come and see the best bunch of Stallions that has been shipped to the West, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Address us at North Battleford, Sask.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ontario.

FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS



8 YEARLING BULLS, 2 TWO-YEAR OLD BULLS, FEMALES OF ALL AGES, out of choice cows and sired by the prize-winning herd bulls **Topsman's Duke, Nobleman** and **Meteor.**

C.N.R. station on farm, can ship direct either on C.P.R. or C.N.R.

If intending purchasers will notify me in advance they will be met at station.

Visitors always welcome.

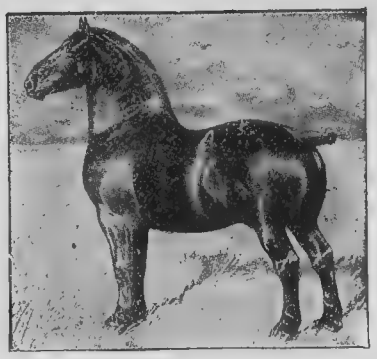
J. G. BARRON - - Carberry, Man.

HAWTHORNE BANK

CLYDESDALES HACKNEYS SHORTHORNS

I am nearly sold out of Clydesdales, have only a few 3-year-old Stallions and Fillies left, but the two best colts in last fall's importation are still here. In Hackneys, I have still two on hand, both show horses, one the unbeaten Golden Garton (Imp.) In Shorthorns I have a choice lot of young bulls, lusty blood reds, still on hand. Also a few females.

JOHN GRAHAM, - Carberry, Man.



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PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS

Stallions and Mares of excellent breeding, all ages, imported and home-bred for sale. Also several choice young Canadian bred Clydesdale Stallions of the best of breeding, at prices below competition.

Correspondence solicited.

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Sask.

PERCHERONS

We offer for sale Percheron stallions, mares and colts, all ages. Your choice of 40, all registered in Percheron Society of America, and bred from best stock. Mares weighing 1700 lbs. The black six year old stallion Charleroi 28211, weighs over one ton, sound and sure; two and three year old stallions, sired by Imported stallion Robosse 24651 (45041). Photos sent on application. Will sell on time to responsible parties. Prices right. Correspondence solicited.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal Saskatchewan

GEO. F. ROOT and ROBT. PAGE are reserving May 6, 1908, for a

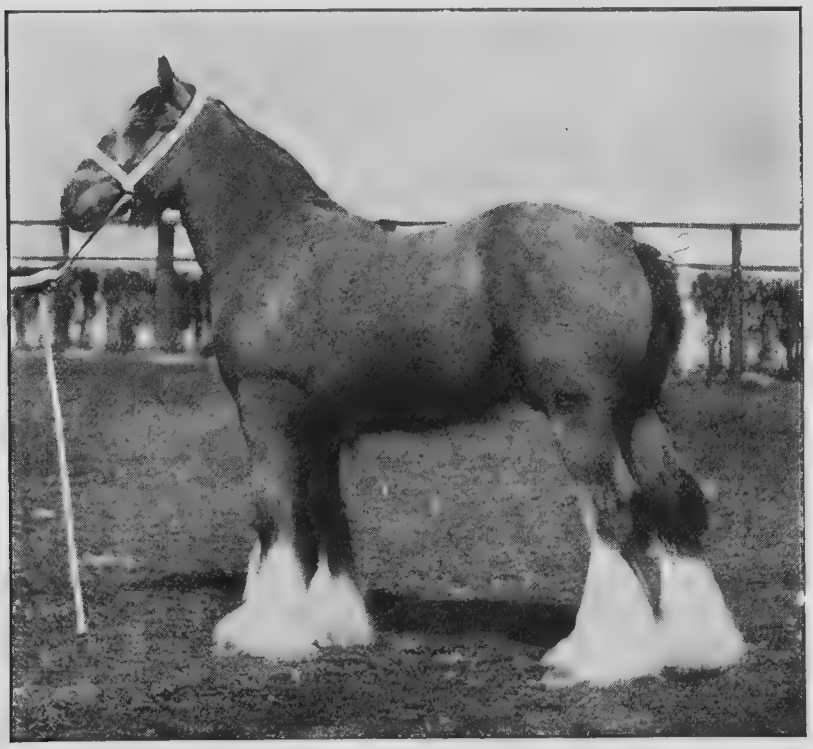
SALE OF SHORTHORNS

at Spruce Bluff Farm, Red Deer, Alberta. Advertisements and catalogues later.

AMONG THE BREEDERS

Importation by James Kennedy.

The following clipping is taken from the March 28 issue of the Scottish Farmer: "On Saturday last, March 21, a considerable number of Clydesdales were shipped at Glasgow for Canada. Mr. James Kennedy, Lyleton, Man., an Annandale man, had five mares and fillies from Mr. Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, and one stallion and three fillies bought in Annandale. Amongst these were animals got by The Sultan (12393); the Glasgow premium horse, The Summit (9442), out of a mare by Prince Gallant (6176); St. Johnstone (11517), out of a mare by the noted big prize horse Gallant Prince (10552); Golden Baron (11728), out of the well-known prize mare Lightsome Lass (20-248); also Mac of Newfield (12667), a good breeding horse in Galloway; and the well-bred horse Urieside (11569). The stallion shipped, as well as one of the mares, is by that grand, thick, premium horse Ascot (10494), one of the last of the produce of the great McGregor. The filly is out of a mare by the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse King of the Roses (99-27). The stallion is a thick, wide horse, with the best of feet and legs, and sure to be popular where solid cart horses are wanted.



Noted English Prize-winning Shire Yearling.

Lymm Grey, owned by J. Gould, Lymm, Cheshire. This colt has been said to be the finest yearling Shire Colt ever seen. Five hundred guineas was refused for him. He won 1st at the London Shire Show. 1st at the Ashbourne, 1st at the Royal, as well as other prizes.

Clydes for Alberta.

The Scottish Farmer of Feb. 29 contained the following item: "Messrs. T. & J. Purdie Somerville, Sandilands, Lanark, have just shipped a choicely-bred trio of Clydesdales stallions to a buyer in North-West Canada, Mr. Wm. Marshall, Namaka, Alta. These are Scotland's Heir (14352), Atalanta (13-964), and Scotland's Motto, (12353). The first named is a nice dark-colored horse, with beautiful head, back, and ribs, and the best of feet and legs. He is sired by that most successful sire Revelanta (11876), while his dam, Darling, is by M'Cuaig, and is full sister to the noted prizewinner Muirhouse Lily. Owing to an accident, she has never been shown, but she is thought to be even a better mare than Lily. Her dam, again, is by Darnley (222). Atalanta, which was bred by Messrs. Cooper, Howford, Lanark, is a horse of the best of breeding, being by Hiawatha, out of Darling, by Baron's Pride. He is a big handsome colt, a rich bay, with beautiful quality feet and legs, and fine shoulders and ribs. Scotland's Motto, which last year travelled the Biggar district, is also of the most fashionable breeding, as well as of high individual merit. His sire is the Baron's Pride horse Baron Glasserton (10682), and his dam was by Galloway Chief, which is descended from the great Lochfergus Champion (449). Scotland's Motto was himself bred by Mr. Robinson at Newlands, Carlisle. These horses are rather above the average run of those exported, and should do much to enhance the ever-growing popularity of the breed in North-West Canada."

A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., have sold their horse Stepend to W. B. Limoges, of Whitewood. Stepend is a magnificent Clyde and is well known throughout western Canada for his show ring winnings. He has been at the head of Mutch's stud ever since they disposed of Baron's Gem to R. H. Taber, of Condie.

J. A. McGill, the well-known Berkshire breeder at Neepawa, has issued a spring catalogue which may be had on application. It gives particulars regarding the thirteen breeding sows now raising pigs in the Gold Standard herd.

Through an error in the advertisement of A. Cameron, Oak lake, Man., the wrong initial was given in our last issue. The name should have been A. Cameron, instead of D. Cameron.

Altogether apart from the profits to be returned, it is worth something to have a reputation for breeding good stock. It gives a man a higher standing in the community to raise $250 horses than to bring up a bunch of $50 "pelters."

The Brandon Experimental Farm has under way now some experiments in winter feeding of cattle. The results of this work will be eagerly looked for by many men who are getting into live stock as fast as conditions will warrant. This is the kind of work that the late beef commission recommended so strongly for both Alberta and Manitoba.

It is a mistake to patronize a stallion because he is cheap, but it is a bigger mistake to patronize him simply because he is dear. A long priced horse is not necessarily a good one. Every farmer should know enough about horses to be able to decide for himself how much the service fee of a stallion should be without learning how much his owners paid for him. If the syndicate owning a horse were unfortunate enough to be "soaked" on the price, that is no reason why they should pass the misfortune on to their neighbors who have mares to breed.

FOURTH ANNUAL CATTLE SALE

Comprising Males and Females. Under the auspices of the

CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA

AND

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WILL BE HELD AT

BRANDON

THURSDAY, MAY 28th, 1908

Entries close April 20th. Catalogues ready May 1st.

Animals delivered to purchasers' nearest station in Manitoba for $2.00 per head.

Cheap passenger rates on certificate plan from all stations.

A. W. BELL, Secretary,
1001 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.

VAN HORNE'S
SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

Some very fine Shorthorn bulls, and Yorkshire pigs for sale.

Address all correspondence to
JAS. YULE, Manager EAST SELKIRK, Man.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale, also some choice young bulls fit for service, and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the Big Western Fairs

P. M. BREDT, Regina, Sask.

HORSEMEN and STOCK BREEDERS ATTENTION

We can save you big money on highest grade Veterinary Instruments, Milk Fever Outfits, Teat Instruments, Milking Tubes, Trocars, Syringes, Dehorners, Impregnators, Breeding Hopples, etc. Duty Free. Write to-day for large Free Illustrated Catalogue. It costs you nothing, and will interest you.

Detroit Instrument Company, 45 Congress St., W. Detroit, Mich.

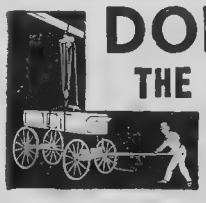
Harrow While You Plow

Make one job out of the two, and get your ground in finest condition by harrowing when the soil is first turned up.

KRAMER'S Rotary Harrow Plow Attachment

enables you to do this. Regular rotary harrow which attaches to any gang or sulky plow. It levels, pulverizes and makes a mulch of the "moist soil" that is not possible after the ground dries and "sets." Draft only slightly heavier—you'll be surprised to see how little. Everybody needs this great labor saver. Write for circula. 18.

The E. M. Kramer Co., Paxton, Illinois.



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Can be used in any position and lock securely. The heavier the load, the tighter it locks. Never destroys the rope in locking. For butchering, stretching wire fences, lifting wagon-boxes, sick or injured animals, etc., it is indispensable to farmers. Saves labor of two or three men. 600 to 5000 pounds capacity. Ask dealers or write Miller-Morse Hdw. Co., Winnipeg.

a $3,000 Stock Book Free

Contains 183 Large Engravings

This book cost us over $3,000 to produce. The cover is a beautiful live stock picture, lithographed in colors. The book contains 160 pages, size 6½ x 9½, gives history, description and illustration of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Many stockmen say they would not take five dollars for their copy if they could not get another. The finely illustrated veterinary department will **save you hundreds of dollars,** as it treats of all the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject and tells you how to cure them.

Mailed Free Postage Prepaid

Write for it at once and answer the following questions:

1st—Name the paper you saw this offer in.

2nd—How many head of stock do you own?

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.

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Sole Manufacturers of

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THREE FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT, is a purely vegetable MEDICINAL preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc. It is equally good and **very profitable** to use with horses, colts, cattle, cows, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep or lambs, because it purifies the blood, tones up and permanently strengthens the entire system, keeps them healthy and generally aids digestion and assimilation, so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. In this way it will save you grain and MAKE YOU LARGE CASH PROFITS. You don't spend money when you feed **International Stock Food.** You save money because the GRAIN SAVED will pay much more than the cost of the **International Stock Food.** Refuse all substitutes and get paying results by using only the genuine **International Stock Food,**

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As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of $1.50. All enquires must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Lameness.

C. O. C., Melfort, Sask.—"A work horse stands with left fore leg crossed over his right one, is not lame when walking, but is very lame when trotting."

Answer.—This horse has probably strained the muscles at the top of the shoulder near the withers. You had better apply a blister and give a good rest.

Result of Distemper.

D. G., Sperling, Man.—"I have a young stallion, rising four years old, that took the distemper very badly last spring. He broke out in several places between the jaws, discharged for some days, and after he got over it I found that he was thick in the wind. He is not getting any better and seems to be affected when eating oats. When he becomes excited or after taking a run in the yard one would think he had the heaves."

Answer.—The distemper has left a thickening somewhere in the air passages of the head or throat which hinders the free passage of the breath and causes the thick wind. Blister his throat on the outside and give one drachm iodide of potassium three times a day dissolved in a little water and sprinkled on his feed.

Lameness.

Enquirer, Elgin, Man. — "I have a mare, six years old, that is lame on the right front foot. There is a little lump on the side of the foot just above the hoof, caused by a knock two years ago but the veterinarian says this is not the cause of the lameness. The foot, at the back of the frog, is sometimes a little hot, but I cannot find anything else wrong. She cannot lift this toe as high as the other one and will stumble when lifting it over anything. When not driven for some time she will get all right, but will not go far till she gets lame again."

Answer.—In the absence of other symptoms, the "lump" on the side of the foot is the only indication of the seat of lameness. You had better apply a good blister and give the horse a complete rest for two or three weeks.

Warts

W. S. E., Lockwood, Sask.—"What can I do to a heifer that is badly troubled with warts? They began to appear late in the previous summer and are now so close and thick around the neck that they rot and stink."

Answer.—Wash them with formaldehyde and water, 1 to 3, and then burn them off with strong nitric acid. Be careful not to get the acid on your fingers or clothes, as it will burn a hole in either, and don't let it run over the skin of the heifer. One application is generally sufficient.

Ringworm.

C. B., Deloraine, Man.—"I have fifteen horses and about half of them have places on their bodies about the size of a fifty cent piece, or maybe a little larger, from which the hair comes off while cleaning, leaving a dry, scabby place."

Answer.—Take formaldehyde, diluted with two parts of water, and rub it into the spots once a day, using a little swab or brush. Three or four applicaitons should cure it.

Cataract.

F. C., Carivale, Sask.—"Brought a young Clyde horse up from East last spring. Cataract came on left eye in April. Since that time scum comes on right eye at intervals of two or three weeks but goes off again in a few days."

Answer.—Cataract of one eye is often followed by cataract of the other and you may not be able to prevent it. Whenever you notice the scum appearing drop a little of the following solution in the eye and repeat twice a day until it clears up: Sulphate of atropine, two grains; boracic acid, ten grains; distilled water, one ounce. To be dropped into the eye with a medicine dropper.

Muscular Rheumatism.

F. C., Carievale, Sask.—"Brought 14-year-old horse that is very sore and stiff in neck and hind quarters. He was well and active until I had him on a 25 mile trip with a load. Next morning he seemed dumpish and ate and drank little, and at noon was found lying down. I got him up and he groaned and seemed very stiff; he seemed all of a shiver and his hair was sticking up, so I gave him hot drinks and kept him warm with blankets. In a few days he seemed all right for he ate and drank well, and has done little or no work since, for he is all sore and groans when he lowers his head. He acts as though he had rheumatism. Am feeding good hay and wheat straw; grain, 3 quarts, crushed frozen wheat, oats and bran mixed, twice daily. He is in fair condition but seems weak in legs. 2. A mare 10 years old is in good shape, but lame in nigh front leg. She seemed to have struck herself with shoe just below the knee on the inside as there are two small hard lumps on the cords. I am rubbing her with liniment but am getting no effect."

Answer.—Keep the horse warm and dry and give him two drachms salicylate of soda three times a day in his feed. Rub the neck muscles and any other sore places you can find with the following liniment: Oil of wintergreen, one ounce; oil of turpentine, two ounces; chloroform, one ounce; cottonseed or olive oil, half a pint.

2. This is most likely a splint and should be blistered.

Barb wire Cut.

J. D. D., Whitewood, Sask.—"I should like to know how to cure a mare of mine of barb wire cut. She got cut sometime in November and I took her in from the prairie and put her in the stable. Have washed the sore once a day with carbolic solution, afterwards putting on pine tar and covering with a rag. The cut has grown out but has left a large surface of raw flesh upon which I cannot get hair to grow."

Answer.—This wound requires to be cauterized to remove proud flesh before it will heal. Paint it over with "butter of antimony" every three days until it is reduced to the level of the surrounding skin, and then keep it clean and dress it once a day with carbolic salve or some other healing application.

Troubles in the Stifles.

F. J. S., Lanora Lake, Sask.—"I have a six year old mare that is in good condition but there seems to be something wrong with her hind quarters as it is hard for her to lift her hind feet. She seems to be stiff in the thighs and will raise her feet with a jerk. Otherwise she works well and can walk and trot as if nothing were wrong."

Answer.—The trouble is in the stifles of this mare, the ligaments being relaxed. If she shows any sign of getting worse, blister her at once.

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Blood Poisoning.

Subscriber, Minitonas, Man.—"I have a rising four year old colt which I found, on going to the stable three days ago, shivering. I thought he was only cold so I hitched him up and drove three miles for a load of wood. The colt drove all right but before starting for home I went to his head and found that his lips, nose, and eyelids were badly swollen. By the time I got home and got the colt in the stable his eyes were swollen shut. By night the swelling had gone down some but there were lumps all along the breast and belly. Next morning his sheath was badly swollen; his eyes and sheath are still swollen. The colt seems to feel well but has had a dry cough ever since fall. He has had very little oats but plenty of hay, which was cut after the frost."

Answer.—Your colt has been blood poisoned and you are lucky you did not lose him. Give him a tablespoonful of hyposulphite of soda twice a day and feed him plenty of bran.

Colt Was Weak and Died.

Subscriber, Sask.—"Would it be safe to breed a six year old mare again that foaled three weeks before her time in the spring of 1906. Before she foaled, milk ran from her bag for two weeks and when the colt came it was so weak that I had to hold it up to suck, which it only did in a listless way. It only lived 36 hours. The right side of the mare's bag was very hard and calloused, having a lump in the passage of the right teat. I could only get a little milk through this teat but the other one was all right. I used hot applications and rubbed her bag with lard. The lump broke in front of, and between, the teats, running both matter and milk freely. This did not heal over for three months and there is still a hardness in that side of her bag. Would her bag likely get in the same condition again if the mare were bred? I would like to know what made the colt so weak as the mare was in a perfectly healthy condition. Can the owner of a horse collect a fee for him, the horse being sired by a Clyde horse and out of a Shire mare?"

Answer.—The commonest cause of this trouble is want of exercise for the mare during the later months of pregnancy. The foal partakes of the nature of the dam and, if the mare is soft from confinement in the stable with very little exercise, her muscular system gets soft and flabby, and her colt is born in the same condition and has no strength to get up and suck. You might get a healthy colt from this mare the next time if you keep her working a little all through her pregnancy. The owner of the stallion can collect unless he guaranteed a foal to get up and suck.

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Convulsions in Young Pigs.

Subscriber, Ethelton, Sask.—"I have two litters of pigs which were farrowed about the first of November. One of the sows did not seem to have milk enough for her litter so we took the pigs away from her at the age of three weeks. We took the other litter off their dam at the age of four weeks. These pigs are fed wheat and barley chop, about equal parts, soaked in milk and slop from the kitchen. Some of the pigs have been having fits so we gave them a ration of two parts wheat bran and one part each of barley and wheat chop. They still have fits. While they are eating they begin to squeal, will run away, climb up on the side of the pen, and fall over and lie on their sides and kick. A person might think they were dying. They soon begin panting and breathing heavily, their sides commence to heave, and there is a thumping which one can hear quite plainly at a distance of ten feet. After this they will get up but are very weak.

Answer.—If there is any soap in the slop water from the kitchen, that is the cause of the symptoms, and the pigs should get better when this is withheld. Otherwise the cause is probably worms, and these may be treated by giving five grains of santonin to each pig once a day for four days, and then giving a dose of castor oil.

Foal May Be Dead.

Subscriber, Clearwater, Man.—"I have a heavy Clyde mare that has been casting for about two weeks now a dark decayed looking substance. She is due to foal about the first of May. She is in good condition and is feeding well. Is there any danger of her casting her foal or has her foal been killed by some accident or other or what causes the leakage? I turn her out for exercise every day. She is being fed on oat sheaves and gets about three gallons of boiled feed every day."

Answer.—The foal may be dead in the mare although the discharge is no positive proof of it. As long as the discharge has no offensive odor, you need not do anything beyond keeping the mare quiet and feeding her regularly, but if there is a bad smell from it, lose no time in getting your veterinary surgeon.

Swollen Hock.

Subscriber, Portage la Prairie, Man.—"I have a valuable mare that was kicked on the hock about two months ago. It swelled to about twice its natural size and I bathed it with warm water and applied white liniment but could only reduce the swelling partially."

Answer.—Apply cloths rung out of hot water, as hot as you can stand it without scalding for ten minutes, then dry it and rub in a little iodine ointment gently for five minutes. Repeat twice a day, feed moderately and exercise regularly.

Ringbone.

J. W. W., Bird's Hill, Man.—"I have a driving horse that for the past two years has been getting lame in his left hind leg about every six months. The leg swells up to twice its ordinary size but after being treated with applications of hot water the swelling disappears. He has a ringbone on the same leg but only goes a little lame on it. The horse is always ready to go but is always in poor condition. I have a colt that is always in poor condition and a six-year-old horse that has the lampers. Is sulphate of iron and sugar good for horses that are out of condition, say one drachm of each three times per day for a dose?"

Answer. — Blister the ringbone with a good strong blister and repeat it in two weeks. Rest the horse while you are treating him and cut his feed down or his leg will swell up. Both this horse and the colt should have their mouths attended to by a veterinary surgeon. Sulphate of iron and sugar is a good tonic for horses that are run down and are poor feeders, but should not be given for more than a week at a time.

Won't Eat.

D. A. M., Stoughton, Sask.—"I have a team of horses ten and eleven years old that are in good shape and feeling well. They have not been working very much since fall and have been feeding oat sheaves when not teaming; when teaming have been feeding oats. The oats are good but the horses have no appetite for them even when making long trips."

Answer.—Some horses are naturally poor feeders when worked or driven harder than usual and such horses are very hard to keep up under any extra work. Perhaps your horses are required to work past their usual feeding time and if so you should try to make arrangements to feed at the regular hours. A good tonic or condition powder might be given with the object of improving the appetite.

Anaemia.

W. H., Southey, Sask.—"A ten-year-old mare foaled last May after which she was turned out on grass for a month and then given light work until fall. She was troubled with the heaves, has been worked very little since last November and although fed 2 to 3 gallons of oats per day with slough hay she has never seemed to pick up any since foaling. A few mornings ago while out driving, after going about two miles she began to lag behind. She lay down and stretched out with her hind quarters quivering and died. I had been giving her a condition powder composed of Epsom salts, sulphur, saltpetre, and bicarbonate of soda. Her gums and the mucous membranes of her nostrils were very pale. What was the trouble and how should she have been treated?"

Answer.—The blood in this mare had become very thin so that it no longer carried the nourishment her system required and she gradually pined away until it only needed the slight exertion of that last day to finish her. This is a very fatal disease and it is doubtful if the greatest skill could have saved her.

Kidney Trouble.

G. L., White Brush, Alta.—"I have a work horse seven years old, gelding, that appears to be troubled with his water. He will try to make water but will pass very little and that will be thick and milky in appearance. Sometimes he seems to be in pain and will lay down and act as if uneasy. At these times I give him a heaping teaspoonful saltpetre and he seems better next day. Otherwise he is in prime condition and in good spirits. I am feeding him oat sheaves and hay and he is at light work every day. What is the best way to keep the horse right in this respect? I have turnips and mangles but he will not eat them, as he is a range bred horse."

Answer.—The condition of this horse's water is a sign that he is getting more grain than he needs or that the water contains too much mineral matter to be good for him. Try cutting down his feed slightly or increase his work and give him a tablespoonful of cream of tartar in his feed three times a day.

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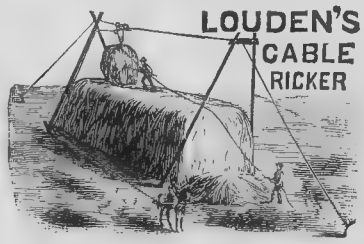

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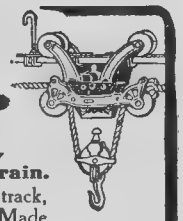

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Barb Wire Cut, etc.

A. B. C., Deloraine.—"1. I have a colt which got a slight barb wire cut on its fetlock early in December. The wound healed in a short time, but the colt has been lame ever since and her leg swells to the knee. I have applied poultices and blisters but all to no effect. The swelling is slightly reduced but the colt is still lame. 2. I have another six year old mare which had a ring of scabs around both heels. They are not itchy but are very sore and tender and I cannot get them to heal. 3. I have six colts, all in healthy condition, that have been in the stable of nights ever since the cold weather came. Recently I found some small white lice on them. What is the cause of their breeding on healthy animals; I have always heard that they would only breed on poor animals."

Answer.—Clip the hair off and paint the swelling with strong tincture of iodine once a day. Keep the colt in a box stall if possible and don't let him out as too much exercise will delay recovery. When the skin becomes sore from frequent applications of the tincture, let it alone a few days till it recovers. 2. Apply soft soap to the sore heels and after about six hours wash it off, dry the part and rub in a little carbolic ointment. Repeat the ointment twice a day until healed. 3. Lice will attack any animal and as they soon reduce it to a poor condition, there is a popular notion that they are only found on poor animals or those in bad health. During cold weather it is difficult to get rid of lice as it is not wise to wet the skin all over and without a thorough washing with some suitable lotion or liniment, it is impossible to kill them all. You had therefore better content yourself at present with applying some insect powder, by parting the hair along the back and dusting it in, and after mild weather comes, clip the colts and wash them with zenoleum and water, 1 part to 40.

Ruptured Stomach.

W. K. S., Eye Brow, Sask.—"I had a horse that was in good order; he seemed all right in the day time but at night took sick, pawed in his stall and looked around at flank. I gave him medicine for colic, also one tablespoonful of saltpetre. He got no better. In four hours I gave him 25 drops of aconite which eased him a little, but he did not get any better. In about four hours more I repeated the aconite and he seemed to be getting better. In about four hours after this he took bad at the lungs. Stuff seemed to come out of his stomach through his nose and in five hours more the horse was dead. Altogether the horse was sick about 22 hours. He was kept in a warm stable and let out on nice days, had no cough and always seemed well."

Answer.—This horse had an attack of acute indigestion with the formation of gas in the stomach. For want of proper treatment the gas formed more rapidly than it could pass off and the stomach became more and more distended until it burst. This was when he "seemed to take bad at the lungs" and of course nothing could have saved him after that.

Mange.

Old Subscriber, Lethbridge.—"I have two pigs which were covered all over their backs with scales or sores. I treated them for the mange, with a mixture of four oz. oil of tar, one lb. sulphur and half gal. raw linseed oil, which I rubbed well into them, and repeated it in ten days. The scales have not all left them yet, and they still rub themselves very much, especially one of them. This one coughs considerably of late, especially when he is eating; then he coughs and seems to choke. I feed them boiled turnips and potatoes and keep them in a dry warm place; they are rather poor looking, but have a good appetite."

Answer.—You have not cured the mange yet and will have to go over them with the sulphur and oil treatment once or twice more. You should also clean out their pen and burn all the litter and paint the woodwork with coal oil before putting in fresh bedding. If you are feeding nothing but boiled turnips and potatoes, the pigs are getting too much starchy food and too little protein and you should give chopped grain of some kind in addition.

Polyurea.

Subscriber, Eckville, Alta.—"For about a week a horse, about 14 years old, has shown weakness in his limbs. Part of the time he seems to be quite stiff in his legs of which the hind legs are most affected; refuses to walk and can not back him at all. He seems to be weak across the kidneys but no outward swelling or other symptoms can be seen. He feeds well, but gradually is getting thinner. His bowels are in good condition but he urinates about every 30 minutes and the urine is somwhat of a dark brown colour."

Answer.—This horse has probably been fed hay that was damaged by rain, or has become musty in the stack. Such fodder will often cause disease of the kidneys. He is already far down the hill and it is doubtful if he can be brought back again. Change his feed and give him three drachms of iodide potassium twice a day.

Mange.

B. R., Hanley, Sask.—"I have a mare, ten years old, that has rubbed small patches of hair off, mostly on belly and hind legs. I gave her a good scrubbing with one cupful of salt and 1 pound bluestone in about two gallons of water. A lot of the hair came off and brought the skin with it. Then I saw in the Farmer one man's experience with formalin and I tried that, about three days apart, and kept the mare blanketed. I then gave her one good scrubbing with creolin and water but with no marked improvement, only that she does not stamp her hind feet as much as before. The weather has turned cold and I have stopped treating her until it gets warmer. The first time I went over her I found a few lice but they have all disappeared, at least I can't see any. What is it and how can I cure it? 2. Aged horse is lame in front shoulder. I worked him hard last fall; he does not go lame around stable and yard but as soon as I drive him about two miles he gets a little lame. He flinches if I poke him with the point of my finger behind the shoulder blade about where a sweeney comes. Am giving both animals lots of exercise, outdoors, and feeding sheaf oats and hay."

Answer.—Take half a pound of sulphur, two ounces oil of tar and mix thoroughly with one quart of raw linseed oil. Rub this in well all over the hind legs and lower part of the belly. Repeat every three days until cured. 2. This is probably a strain of the muscles of the shoulder and a blister will be the best remedy. Clip off the hair from the shoulder before applying it and afterwards rest the horse quietly in the stable for two weeks.

To Fatten a Horse.

J. B. W., Battleford, Sask.—"Horse is in very poor condition, through lameness, caused by a nail in frog, since last June. Foot is almost all right now. I have given him a tonic of ginger, saltpetre, sulphur and cream of tartar, but with little effect. Can you recommend anything for putting on flesh?"

Answer.—Stock foods and tonics are very useful in giving a horse an appetite, for unless he eats plenty, he will not get fat. If he already has a good appetite, he needs none of these stimulants and you can fatten him by careful feeding. His chief diet should be hay and oats but you should vary this by giving a change frequently to other feeds such as boiled barley. Dealers who are fattening horses for sale often give a feed of boiled barley every night. Another good feed is made by boiling a pound or two of flaxseed and when cooked, stirring in enough bran to make a stiff mash. This has a tendency to relax the bowels and so must not be given too often.

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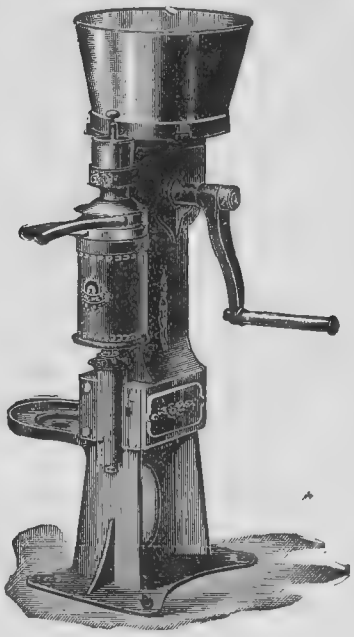

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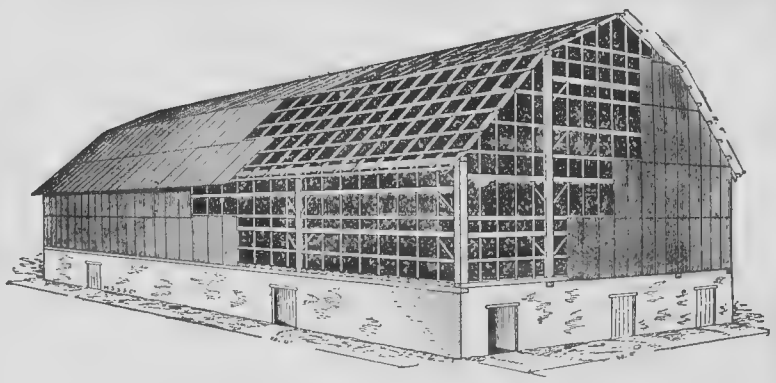


This cut shows an up-to-date Barn Construction, 40 feet x 70 feet, and the method of covering with Corrugated Sheets. The frame work is light, as the corrugated sheets, when nailed in place, make the building very rigid. This drawing is made from actual plans, and the barn has been built many times with splendid results.

The saving of wood sheeting, as compared with the ordinary barn construction, will cover the difference in cost between wooden shingles and our "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets.

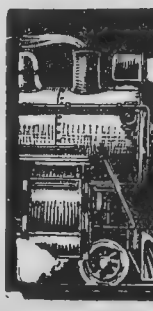
This galvanized covering protects your building from lightning, prevents fires from the outside, is easily and cheaply applied, and OUTLASTS A GENERATION.

Do not make a mistake and put up an old style barn, when you can secure a better and more durable construction for less money.

See the page of barn illustrations in our new catalogue, and write for our book of testimonials with list of users.

CLARE & BROCKEST

WINNIPEG.



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We teach and qualify you by mail. Course simple, practical and thorough. After eight or ten weeks' study we guarantee to assist in getting you a position on any railway in Canada. The first step is writing for our booklet.

THE DOMINION RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

Dept. E Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Alberta Provincial Creamery Convention.

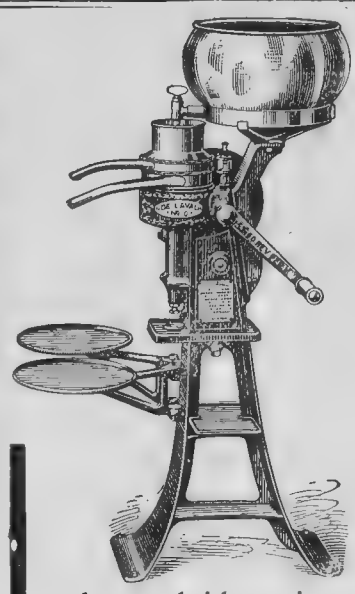
The dairymen of Alberta held their first provincial creamery convention at Red Deer on the 7th and 8th of April. It was a most profitable meeting to the people of that part of the province, many very instructive talks being given by practical as well as scientific men. Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture, was chairman of the convention and held a most optimistic view of the dairy industry of Alberta. He thought that dairying was only in its infancy in the "sunny province" and that it was one of the most important branches of their agriculture. The dairymen, butter-makers and cheese men, would get a great deal of good from meeting to discuss their problems in such a convention and Mr. Finlay hoped that it would inspire keener interest not only among the delegates but among the districts which they represented. Unfavorable conditions prevailed during 1907 but the prospects for 1908 were much better.

Butter exhibits and scoring contests were held in connection with the convention, and the following districts were represented by delegates: Burnt Lake, Evarts, Red Deer, Calgary, Neapolis, Edmonton, Lacombe, Didsbury, Bowden, Mayton, Ponoka, Carstairs, Trochu Valley, Innisfail, Content, Markerville, Leduc, Alix, Ferry Bank, Stettler, Earlville, Olds, Spring Lake, Rumbey, Blackfalds, Wetaskiwin, and Rosenroll. Among the speakers and lecturers, besides Minister Finlay, were C. Marker, Provincial Commissioner of Dairying; H. A. Craig, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes; G. H. Clark, Institute Lecturer; T. B. Millar, Pres. of the Dairymen's Association of Alberta; Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; and Messrs. Pearson, Scott, Geddes, and others. Messrs. Marker, Pearson, Scott, and Harcourt were the judges of the butter scoring contests.

REVIEW OF DAIRYING IN ALBERTA.

Provincial Commissioner Marker gave a review of the dairy work in the province for the past two years and also set forth the aims of the Association. Their main object was the improvement of dairying by education, by the discussion of principles, methods and experiences. He thought that the buttermakers were the missionaries in the dairy business, that through them knowledge would be distributed to the patrons, and he also thought that the cheese industry would flourish as soon as the country was more thickly settled. The dairy output of the province for 1907 was 40 per cent. lower than that of 1906, owing to the bad season, but the average price obtained for the butter was 2 1-2 cents per pound higher. The average price for 1907 was 23.7 cents per pound. Charts were used in showing the comparison between the spring, summer, and fall prices received for butter. The price paid for butter was higher in the spring and fall than in the summer, but it was very difficult to get the farmers to increase their output at the profitable seasons. He compared the prices received by different creameries for their butter, and showed that the price received varied in proportion to the amount made during the respective periods, those having a good output, spring and fall, getting the best results. Only one per cent. of the year's butter was made in May. Comparisons were made between Montreal and Vancouver prices. The Montreal market was a competitor under certain conditions and seasons, and ruled the price to some extent.

Charts were used to show the percentage of profit made in each week during the season which showed that there were only a few weeks during the season when the amount was large, this being followed by a rapid decline. The

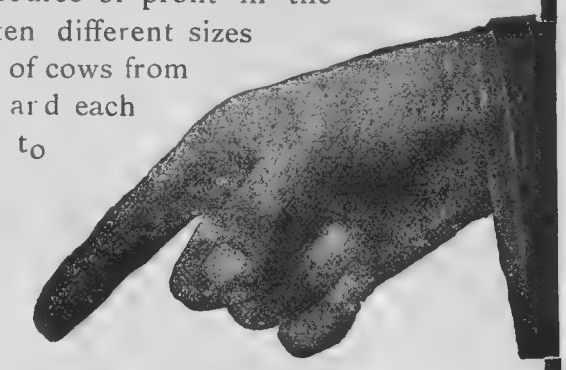


The 1908 De Laval Model

Beautiful in Design
Perfect in Construction
Everlasting in Daily Use

Is Cream Separator Perfection

ITS graceful outline together with delightful simplicity and convenience make it an ornament, as well as a daily source of profit in the dairy. There are ten different sizes to suit any number of cows from one to one hundred, and each machine in addition to advanced ideas in separator construction possesses every feature which has made



De Laval Separators Standard of the World

Write for catalog and name of nearest local agent.

The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Moral—Buy a Simple Machine.

No cream separators made are more easily cleaned than the two simple, close-skimming I. H. C. cream harvesters, Dairymaid and Bluebell.

The two brushes which go with the machines, and a pan of hot water, will enable you to thoroughly clean your separator in short order.

You can get at every part of the bowl and tinware with the brush.

You can't make too much of the matter of cleanliness in using a cream separator. It avoids odors and taints. It enables you to make high-grade products.

It is the worst kind of a mistake not to buy a separator anybody can clean easily and quickly.

The Dairymaid and Bluebell cream harvesters are not distinguished merely for their easy cleaning. They have every requisite to make them right working and valuable to their owners.

They skim to a trace; that is, they get all the butter fat down to the thousandth part

Their wonderful simplicity makes them most durable. One of the principal reasons why they are so popular with users is that it is almost impossible for them to get out of order.

The Dairymaid is a chain driven machine. The Bluebell is driven by simple gearing.

If you need a cream harvester, call on any International local agent and talk the matter over with him. He will supply you with catalogs and full particulars. Or, if you prefer, write our nearest branch house. You will be interested in securing a copy of "Development of the Cream Separator" and colored hanger which will be mailed on request.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St John, Hamilton, Winnipeg

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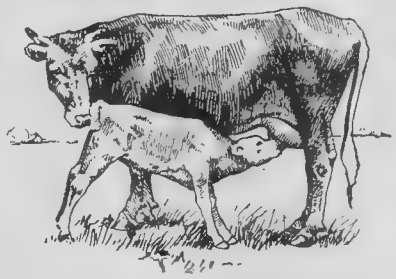


Hackney Calf Tonic

is a scientific preparation, which, added to skim or separator milk, "takes the place of cow's fresh milk."

It assists in raising big healthy calves and prevents and cures scours.

50c. a Package ; $2.50 a Pail.

Johanna Bonheur Sir Fayne

The Holstein Bull Calf that recently won first in class under 6 months, junior championship and grand championship at the National Dairy Show Chicago, is owned by the Munro Pure Milk Co. Winnipeg, and along with other prize stock had been greatly troubled by lice during the winter, until Mr. Munro obtained **Hackney Louse Powder** and cleaned out the lice in two days.

1 lb. Can 25c.

Made in Winnipeg by

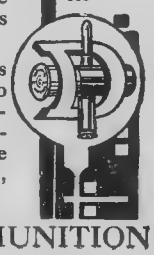
THE HACKNEY STOCK FOOD Co.

Let it pour !

Our experts have made a study of climatic conditions in Canada. Our paper shells are made damp and rain proof expressly to meet these conditions.

Imported shells are made for a general export trade by manufacturers who have not investigated the wants of the consumer here.

For all sizes and makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than duty paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.



DOMINION AMMUNITION

cost of manufature would be lessened were the output fairly uniform during the season, and the great problem was to adapt an irregular output to a fairly constant demand. In June, July, and August more butter was made than the market required and the surplus was put in cold storage to await better prices. The practice of selling outside helped to keep the local market from being glutted and held the prices up for every farmer throughout the province.

FEED EOR THE DAIRY COWS.

The use of green feed, if cut at the proper time, was recommended by several speakers. This should be mixed with grain. Tame hay, roots and chop was another ration advised. If cows, calving late in the year, were fed a liberal ration of succulent food, the milk flow would continue all winter and the cows would have the benefit of the spring grass before the flow was diminished to any noticeable extent. The cows could thus be milked for nine or ten months in the place of five, as was the common custom. No animal would do so well under proper treatment as the dairy cow and it would pay to give her all she could eat to advantage. The growing of more roots and alfalfa, where alfalfa would grow, was advised. Until more succulent feed was grown, winter dairying could not be successfully conducted, and green oat-sheaves would not take the place of roots. The talks showed that roots were not grown to any large extent on account of the extra labor required for their cultivation.

COLD STORAGE.

Mr. Pearson gave an instructive talk on cold storage in connection with creameries. If butter was properly made it should be properly preserved. Mr. Pearson emphasized a cold atmosphere, a dry atmosphere, and a pure atmosphere, as the three factors in a cold storage building. He strongly urged that the walls and the floor be kept dry and to use hot lime wash on the walls for cleanliness. He gave a number of hints as to the care of butter in handling and shipping. The best butter if placed in a temperature of 60 degrees would go off flavor rapidly.

BUILDING UP THE DAIRY HERD.

On Wednesday afternoon Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, gave a most interesting address. It was up to the buttermakers, he said, to mould public opinion in their respective districts in favor of better dairy stock. The creamery men had been trying to make as good an article as possible, but they must have the co-operation of the farmer. Every district where dairying is conducted is the most successful; it is there where money is most plentiful. The country north of Calgary was particularly adapted to dairying. There were two lines of cattle raising—beef stock and dairy stock—and if a man was going to make the greatest success with his dairy herd, he must weed out the beef animals, especially the bulls. He commended cow-testing associations, which gave a record of each individual cow; it took very little time, but it required system, and it became very interesting. The testing would show when the cow was falling off in milk supply and the dairyman would attempt to keep up the flow by feeding more liberally. Cows which milked steadily through the season would have a better show to make a record. Farmers were carrying altogether too many boarders in their dairy herds. They should cull the calves from the best milkers, and have them ready to come in as the future herd.

Mr. Harcourt laid great emphasis on adequate feeding. Feed was half the breed; no herd could be developed except at the expense of feed. Not one in one hundred cows were fed to capacity. They could cut out half their cows and give the feed they put into the whole herd into the remaining half with great advantage. A cow was a machine to convert raw food into milk. A good cow had plenty of capacity to handle a large quantity of food, and plenty of constitution to stand feed forcing. Dairy tests had shown that some cows produced $72 and some $24, at practically the same cost for food. After a good cow was well fed it was poor economy to give no shelter. It

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is made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt. You know it, and we want you to know it. And you know that natural asphalt is the only thing which gives roofing the life that resists and lasts.

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Guarantee Greater Profits in the Dairy with less Labor

Melottes most efficiently separate with the least amount of labor, the largest quantity in the quickest time. Are the easiest to clean, the most durable and safe.

A trial will convince you that the **Melotte** is the machine which best fulfils all these conditions.

WRITE US TO-DAY FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

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Always Glad to Tell It
Want Others to Know It

That's the truth about a man or woman who buys a **Tubular Cream Separator.** When people have the best there is they don't hesitate to say what they have, and you'll always find that when asked how he runs his dairy every Tubular owner says: "Why I have a TUBULAR Separator." He doesn't simply say: "I use a separator." Oh no! He knows the Tubular is the best and he wants you to know he had the good sense to buy the best. It's a pardonable pride. We all have it. Why shouldn't we?

The Tubular

Built Better
Runs Better
Looks Better
Skims Better
Wears Better
Is Better
than any other cream separator. Ask the man who owns one.

We have been building cream separators for twenty-eight years right on the same spot; we know more about building cream separators than anyone else in the business, and we know the TUBULAR is the best that ever was built. Why shouldn't we be proud of it? Why shouldn't the farmer who owns one be proud of it? It's like a diamond ring; there's nothing better.

How about the fellow who has a "mail order," "catalog house" separator, or one of the back number "bucket bowl" machines so loudly advertised in the papers? What does he say about his cream separator? Does he speak up promptly and give the name of it? Not much; he just says: "I have a separator." He doesn't like to tell the name of it. He does not talk about it when he can avoid it. Twice a day when he tries to run it he says things about it that wouldn't look well in print, but he isn't anxious for his neighbors to know how badly he was soaked. **He** isn't proud. No indeed, he knows there isn't much for him to say.

Which Will You Be
One of the proud, sensible ones or one of the other kind?

You have a chance to be either but you can't afford to be in the second class. You cannot make a mistake in buying a TUBULAR. It's built and guaranteed by the largest cream separator factory in the world and the oldest in America. Wouldn't you like our new catalog No. 146. Write for it please.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,
West Chester, Penna.
Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal. Toronto, Can.

was cheaper to save the cow's warmth through good stabling rather than compel her to use her food to produce heat instead of milk.

Possibly they could not grow corn, but they could grow roots to great advantage. Some Alberta farmers grew 600 bushels of mangolds per acre, and the dry matter therein was equal to 100 bushels of oats. It was a succulent food as well and was useful to keep the cows in good condition when feed forcing. The mangold could be stored and should be fed in a warm stable.

The bull was half the herd, and yet how few would give the price of two cows for a bull. Bulls prepotent, from cows having a large flow of rich milk, would be of untold value in any herd. Keep bulls until the progeny grows and the qualities of the bulls are known. If the dairyman stayed with beef bulls, the advancement would not be made that would be the case with dairy sires. He would recommend creamery directors to purchase dairy bulls and have the farmers breed good dairy bulls to their best cows. The success of the dairymen would be measured by the amount of energy put into the business.

Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Report.

The annual report of J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, has just come to hand in a volume of 174 pages. It deals with the work of four important divisions of the Department of Agriculture, namely, dairying, fruit, extension of markets and cold storage, is well illustrated with half-tones, and contains maps showing the various fruit growing districts of the Dominion.

In the section devoted to dairying, the Commisioner reviews the dairy industry and gives some interesting figures bearing on the trade. A large amount of space is devoted to a complete report of the cow testing associations.

A review of the apple industry of Canada by Mr. McNeill is a feature of the section devoted to fruit, and the working of the Fruit Marks Act is dealt with at some length.

The methods which are employed to improve the handling of perishable products receive considerable attention, and the report shows what is being done along this line.

Under the head of cold storage the various services are described and some general information on the subject is also given.

There has been prepared along with this report, but published separately, a map showing the approximate location of all the cheese factories and creameries in Canada. The report makes interesting and instructive reading for any person connected with the industries touched upon. Copies may be secured by application to the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa.

The Hand Cream Separator.

Discussing the advantages of the hand separator, Prof. H. M. Bainer, of the Colorado Agricultural College, says:

Authorities on the subject of farm dairying will agree that any farmer who milks five cows or more and is either selling the cream or making butter of it, needs a centrifugal hand cream separator to secure the best profits.

The hand cream separator working under favorable conditions, does not leave more than one-twentieth of a pound of butter fat in 100 pounds of skimmed milk. The gravity systems and dilution separator methods of securing the butter fat will leave, under favorable conditions, from one half to three-quarters of a pound of butter fat in 100 pounds of milk.

According to these figures, a farmer who uses a hand separator and milks ten cows, which produce 60,000 pounds of milk a year, would lose in the skim-milk but 30 pounds of butter fat a year on the total amount of milk. By the other methods he would lose from 200 to 450 pounds a year. Figuring butter fat at 20 cents a pound, there would be an annual loss of from $34 to $84 between the hand separator and the other methods.

Advantages of the Separator.—Not only does the machine secure practically all the butter fat, but it delivers the skim-milk in a sweet, warm, and undiluted condition ready to be fed to the calves. Very few dairy utensils are needed, as the milk is separated as soon as it comes from the cow, and the skim-milk it fed at once.

Less work is required to handle the milk in this manner than with the other methods.

The cream delivered from the separator is of uniform richness; it has had all the fibrous and foreign matter removed. The milk has not absorbed bad flavors and odors from standing around, and the cream is in excellent condition for ripening. Thus there is a gain in the quantity and quality of butter obtained.

Not only is the centrifugal separator of advantage in the production of fine butter, but it is equally advantageous in the purification of milk and cream for direct human consumption. Dairies improve the quality of their milk very much by running it through the separator and then mixing the milk and cream before bottling ...

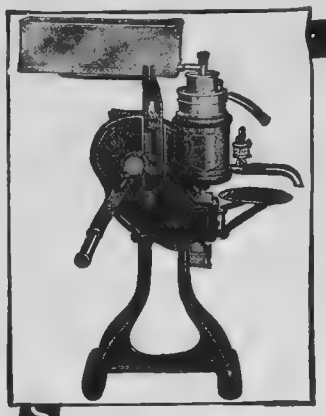
The average farmer cannot afford to haul the whole milk to the creamery, even if he is within hauling distance and the roads are good. The skim milk often comes back in a cold, half sour, and contaminated condition, which is unfit for feeding purposes. Even if it does come back in good condition, it is impossible to feed it regularly, and it is far from being equal to hand separator milk. Too much time is required to haul it to the creamery compared to the length of time required to separate it at home by hand. The hand separator cream, by careful handling, need not be hauled to the creamery oftener than every other day during the summer and perhaps not oftener than once in three days during the winter months.

A farmer who milks ten cows, obtaining from them, say 300 pounds of milk a day, or 150 pounds at each milking, should be able to separate it in fifteen minutes. This will repuire a separator of 600 pounds capacity an hour.

The average separator of standard or reliable make should last, with good care, for twelve or fifteen years, with very few repairs.

What is Meant by Over-Run.

At the dairy meetings and in the discussion of dairy questions frequent reference is made to the "over-run" which the butter maker gets and the law even provides a limit beyond which it is unlawful to go in this respect. It is illegal for butter to contain more than 16 per cent. of moisture. Butter having this amount of moisture, with 4 per cent added for salt and curd, would thus have an over-run of 25 per cent and not 20 per cent, as would appear at first sight. One hundred pounds of such a sample of butter would contain 80 pounds of butterfat, 16 pounds of water, and four pounds of curd and other substances, approximately. Now the percentage of over-run is based on the butterfat and not on the total amount of butter. To produce 100 pounds of such butter would require 80 pounds of butterfat, and twenty pounds of other matter would increase this by one-quarter of its original weight, or 25 per cent. This is the largest percentage that the law will allow. If in 100 pounds of butter there are 85 pounds of butterfat, the over-run would not be 15 per cent. but more than 17½ per cent. The moisture in butter varies a great deal, and in the home dairy is not always easy to control. The skilled butter maker, handling a uniform quality of cream, and churning it always at the same temperature, is able to control the moisture content of his product within certain limits. The moisture in dairy butter may vary as much as four or five per cent and yet by the outward appearance of it, it would be



The BEST Improved!
1908
IMPROVED
U.S. CREAM Separator

It gives us much pleasure to receive daily the good words dairymen are saying, the country over, about the 1908 Improved U.S. Cream Separator. Why not—YOU—join this army of satisfied users.

Do get interested and **send for general information catalogue No. 110** at once. A postal brings it to you. Address all letters to

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Canadian Shipments made from our Warehouses at Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Calgary and Winnipeg, but correspondence should be addressed to our Head Office, Bellows Falls, Vt.

495

Frost Damages Many Roofings, But Not
Brantford Roofing

In the same way that a rail on our railroads is effected by frost, so is metal roofing liable to split and warp, while our sheets of Asphalt and Rubber will withstand the attacks of frost without damage to the material.

It is true that frost will damage various asphalt roofings, but that is because the asphalt with which they are coated is of a brittle nature. Such roofing, if laid on a surface with creases in it will, when the temperature is low, break if one walks on it.

But not so with Brantford Roofing. It is saturated with a combination of asphalts so blended that the resulting composition, known as asphaltum, is unaffected by the lowest or highest degrees of temperature known in this country.

Sold at as low a price as a really good roofing can be sold—about 1-3 less than metal.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

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Cedar Posts and Lumber
POLES PILING
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RAW FURS
EXTRA SPECIAL PRICES FOR
SPRING RATS, FOX, LINX, SKUNK
Write for MARCH PRICE LIST.
We pay all Express Charges.
E. T. CARTER & Co., Toronto, Ont.
The largest WOOL, HIDE AND FUR HOUSE in Canada.

a guess to tell which sample had the most and which the least moisture.

It means a great deal from the standpoint of the creamery owners if their butter maker understands how to incorporate moisture up to the lawful limit, and not exceed it. A few costly prosections have been necessary in order to impress upon butter makers that 16 per cent moisture was the legal limit. While it is more profitable from the producer's standpoint to secure as high a moisture content as possible in his butter, the consumer is not to understand that he is being cheated by buying butter containing a fairly large amount of water. Butter having between 14 and 15 per cent of water is of even better quality than butter with only 10 per cent. of moisture. With butter selling at 20 to 25 cents per pound the difference of a few pounds in the weight of the butter will make quite a difference in the profits. It is the farmer's right that his butter should contain the proper amount of moisture and inasmuch as the quality is not being reduced he should know how to secure it. There is more money in selling butter conaining 14 or 15 per cent of moisture than butter that contains only 10 or 11 per cent.

The creamery association at Olds, Alta., declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on last year's operations.

A mining country makes a few rich and many poor, a manufacturing country makes few rich and keeps many poor, but a dairying country makes many rich and very few poor.

Chas. F. Whitley, officer in charge of dairy records under the direction of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, writes that there is renewed interest in the operations of the cow testing associations this year, and an evident determination on the part of hundreds of farmers to make sure of what each cow is doing in the way of milk production. This is the initial step in building up a good dairy herd, for unless each cow attains a reasonable standard of production she should not be retained in the herd. There is no other method of knowing this except by weighing and testing systematically. The cow testing associations are intended to facilitate such work.

The advanced registry idea is doing a good deal for all the dairy breeds of cattle by establishing practical standards according to which each owner can judge his own cows. And in all dairy breeds there are cows to be found that are worthy. A good deal has been said about the Holstein world-beater, Colantha 4th's Johanna, but the American Jersey Cattle Club has just issued a neat little folder which gives a good many creditable records made by the little island cattle. At the head of the list stands a New Hampshire cow, Olive Dunn, which shows a record of 671 lbs. 13.8 oz. butterfat in one year, equivalent to 790 lbs. butter containing 85 per cent fat. This cow shows the highest butterfat yield of the breed for a year to date.

The report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the year ended March 31, 1907, which was recently issued, contains a review of the progress of dairying in Canada, in which it is said that there are no indications that the amount of cheese available for export from Canada, will show any material permanent increase in the near future, the tendency to make butter, when conditions are favorable, offsetting any increase. The dairy production was stationary in Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island. In Nova Scotia there was a decline, but there was some progress in New Brunswick and in the western provinces. The exports of butter for the year ended June 30, 1906, amounted to 34,031,525 pounds, of the value of $7,075,539, and the exports of cheese for the same period amounted to 215,834,543 pounds, to the value of $24,433,169.

Pin-Money For You, Madam!

Money you can make easily---at work you'll really enjoy, and you don't put up cash to start with, either---

The No. 2 (120-Egg Size) 1908 Peerless Guaranteed Incubator

Write our Manager to-day, and learn how ANY woman can start in the business that pays best for the work that's put into it—

Yes, poultry-raising! But poultry-raising with the right outfit, in the right way, under the right advice, and with a cash buyer found for every poultry product you want to sell.

Poultry-raising! But poultry-raising in the new, common sense way, with the risk pretty much all left out and the fascination doubled.

Poultry-raising the Peerless way. And that's a way that makes it the business for any woman who wants to add a little to her purse's health—the business for the woman who wants pin-money, just as it is for the woman or the man who wants bread-and-butter-money.

Write and learn how easy it is to get a start in this business when you deal with the Peerless concern. You don't have to put up a cent of cash. You can get the outfit on terms that will compel it to earn its whole cost long before you have to pay for any part of it. You get a guarantee of just what to count on from the outfit. And you have an assurance, plain and straight, that we will find you a cash buyer who will pay top prices for any poultry or eggs you want to sell. Not much risk for you in that, is there?—especially when you consider that our Bureau of Advice will help you, freely, over any difficulties you might encounter.

Just use the Coupon—Send it to

The Lee-Hodgins Co. Limited

266 Pembroke St., Pembroke, Ont.

THE PEERLESS

For Better Chicks—And More of Them

Poultry-raising, the Peerless way, is ideal work for women—and it will pay. It can be proved to you before you start that it will pay, and pay well, for just as much or as little time (within limits) as you are able to give to it. You don't need much land to start with — nor much capital (none so far as getting the outfit goes)—nor much of anything except ambition and common sense.

Suppose you write anyway, and see just what there is in all this. That costs you naught and commits you only to thinking it over.

16

The LEE-HODGINS CO., Limited Pembroke, Ont.

Please send me the details of your Peerless no-cash-down Offer.

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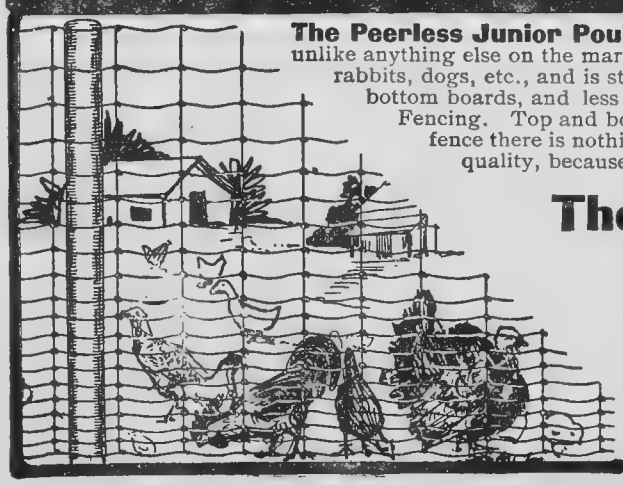
PEERLESS JUNIOR POULTRY FENCE



The Peerless Junior Poultry and Garden Fence is in a class by itself, being unlike anything else on the market. It is woven close enough to turn small chickens, rabbits, dogs, etc., and is strong enough to turn large animals. It requires no top or bottom boards, and less than half the posts required by the ordinary Poultry Fencing. Top and bottom wires are No. 9 hard steel. As a general-purpose fence there is nothing obtainable that will fill the bill so well, and its lasting quality, because of its extra strength, makes it

The Most Durable Poultry Fence You Can Buy

Peerless Junior Fence has double the strength that would ever be required of it. It has a breaking strain of at least 8000 lbs. Don't you think it is just the fence you want? For prices and further particulars, drop us a card.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., (Ltd.)

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GREAT WHEAT CITY INTERNATIONAL CARNIVAL, BRANDON, MANITOBA

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Canadian and Foreign Manufacturers Exhibits. Athletic Exhibitions. Indoor Circus. Midway of High-Class Attractions. Concerts, Vaudeville, Curiosities, Magic Carnival, Patriotic, Commercial and Comic Parades. Many other interesting and Novel Features. Reduced Rates on all Roads.

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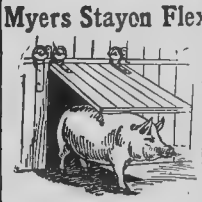


with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—"Stayon." Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity.

F. E. MYERS & BRO. Ashland, - Ohio.

J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg,

Representatives for Western Canada,

Soft Shelled Eggs.

One of our Creston, B. C., subscribers writes us regarding the cause of his hens laying soft shelled eggs. He states that he feeds wheat and scraps from the kitchen table; his birds have free range all the time, good quarters, plenty of meat and running water, also wood ashes and gravel.

It seems that these hens are getting a very good ration and the trouble could hardly be caused from that quarter although it may be that they are not getting enough lime, which is the chief constituent in the shells of the eggs. The best way to supply this element, so necessary for the laying hen, is in the form of bone meal or oyster shells. Oyster shells, ground up fine, should always be kept for the pullets and hens when the laying season begins. Wheat is universally accepted as being the best single grain for chickens and the kitchen scraps and meat should balance this ration (give the right proportion of protein and other materials) very well, especially when the flock is out on the open range where they can pick up bugs, worms, and get grass and other vegetable matter to eat.

Hens being too fat is a very common cause for soft-shelled eggs being laid. Over-fatness causes a number of troubles, among the commoner ones of which is this miscariage, or laying of eggs before their time. If this inability to retain the egg until it is fully developed is due to over-fatness the remedy is to cut down the feed, especially the fat producing feeds. Sometimes there are other causes and the hen is temporarily weak and unable to retain the weight of the eggs she is carrying. The best treatment is to put the hen alone in a warm roomy coop, where she can take a little gentle exercise, and feed light—to retard egg production,—especialy avoiding stimulants which act upon the ovaries. Where the whole flock is affected, as is our subscriber's, we should remove the males, cut down the fat ration and increase the nitrogenous and lime rations, and good results ought to follow. Roosters, by their attentions and weight on the hens, sometimes cause this trouble, as well as causing the hens to lay several eggs at the same time. Be sure that the hens are getting enough lime in the form of ground bone or oyster shells.

The General Purpose Chicken.

We hear much now-a-days about the dual purpose cow, and also considerable discussion about the proper breed of sheep for the farmer to raise in order to secure the largest amount of both wool and mutton. These are questions that have been discussed for a good many years by people on and off the farm, and will continue to be discussed just as long as there are varying conditions and varying classes of farmers with varying opinions. The dual purpose hen, or the general purpose hen, is not so generally discussed, although she is just as deserving as the cow or the sheep.

That there are special-purpose and dual purpose breeds of chickens is recognized by all who know anything about poultry raising. And it must also be recognized that the dual-purpose, or general-purpose breeds are of much the greater importance to the farmer. At least the great superiority in numbers of these over the special-purpose breeds would lead one to that conclusion.

The general-purpose breeds have been defined as those which include such fowls as may be best kept for the production of both meat and eggs, particularly under conditions that require natural incubation. These fowls are adapted to the natural and general conditions found in this country. The term general purpose is relative. It is meant to cover particularly the so-called American breeds and others of like type. General farm conditions demand a fowl that is a good layer and at the same time produces an abundance of good meat. The farmer demands a fowl that is a good winter layer and when he wants poultry for the table he wants a fowl that is big enough to make a meal for an ordinary sized family. These fowls are usually of medium size and do not go to either extreme in weight. They are bulky, have compact bodies, are of a quiet disposition, grow quickly, are hardy, good sitters and more or less good foragers, endure cold weather well and occupy a medium position between the Mediterraneans and Asiatics as regards size, egg production and docility.

The important general-purpose breeds are the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, the Rhode Island Reds, the Rhode Island Whites, the American Dominique, the Javas, the Dorkings, and the Orpingtons. The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Islands are perhaps the best known of these breeds on this continent, while in England the most popular breed is the Dorking. These breeds all resemble each other in the fact that they are very good layers and produce a fair amount of meat as well.

Poultry Experiments.

The New York Experiment Station has reporting upon an experiment, the object of which was to determine the best methods of feeding early hatched pullets in order to get the best development both for production and profit. The following review of it will be of interest to our readers:

"The experiment was carried on for 364 days beginning July 28, 1906, and continuing until July 27, 1907, thirteen periods of twenty-eight days each. There were four pens, each containing 20 pullets, all hatched Feb. 27, 1906, and five months old the day the experiment began. The four pens were as nearly equal in every way as it was possible to get them by careful selection. Each pen of 20 had a room in the same house. The floor space of each room was 86 feet, giving each hen 4.3 square feet of house room, as to floor, and the height was such that each hen had 29 cubic feet in the room. The house had 13.2 square feet of glass in front and 10 square feet of muslin. Except on extremely cold days the cloth was removed, the openings being covered with wire netting.

"The pens were numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. Two of the pens were fed with a view to forcing early laying and two to retard laying. Pens 1 and 2 were fed on wet mash and grain and dry mash and grain, respectively. Pen 3 was fed on grain given by hand and pen 4 was fed by the hopper feeding method. But two yards were available for the four pens, so they were given the liberty of the yards of alternate days, except for the period between Nov. 20 and March 20, during which time they were confined to comparatively small pens.

"The hens were trap-nested and individual records were kept. The eggs were weighed at stated periods and eggs from all the pens were incubated and results noted. Pen 1, forced, was fed a grain mixture morning and night and wet mash at noon. Pen 2, forced, was fed grain mixture at morning and night and dry mash in a hopper open at all times. Pen 3, retarded, was fed grain morning, noon and night and beef scrap once a day in a trough. These three pens were compelled to scratch all the grain fed to them from the litter on the floor of their rooms. Pen 4, retarded, was fed a grain mixture and beef scrap in a hopper, open at all times.

"The mash feed given to Pens 1 and 2 was the same the whole time, the only difference being that Pen 1 was given a wet mash at noon and Pen 2 was given the same feed, in a dry state, in a hopper, so the birds could help themselves at any time.

"Pen 1 consumed 77.2 pounds per hen at a cost of $1.11 each. Pen 2 consumed 84 pounds per hen at a cost of $1.23 each. Pen 3 consumed 76.1

A Suffering Hen

Lice attack the vitality of an infested hen so persistently that there is no "let up" in her misery. There will be a "let up," however, in your profits, for no hen is sufficiently vigorous to support voracious myriads of hungry lice and also lay eggs. Whether you suspect the presence of lice or not, *now* is the time to begin to use

Instant Louse Killer

It will kill them if present and prevent their coming if you don't have them. Sprinkle it freely about nests and roosts, dust the hens with it and apply wherever there is the possibility of lice harboring. Instant Louse Killer is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and destroys lice on cattle, horses, ticks on sheep, rose slugs, cabbage worms and bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines. Comes in shaker-top cans and may be used winter and summer alike. Good also as a disinfectant.

SOLD ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE

See that the word "Instant" is on the can.

1 lb. 35 cents **3 lbs. 85 cents**

If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us.

Manufactured by
DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

POULTRY BREEDERS DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of $2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

R. D. LAING, Stonewall, Man., has Minorcas to win anywhere. Also B.P. Rocks. I have won during the last 3 years at the leading shows in Manitoba over 150 prizes, besides about 50 specials. I have the best this season I ever had, and will expect some grand young chicks. Eggs $2.00 per 13; $5.00 per 39, or $11.00 per 100 eggs. Orders filled now in rotation. If you want the best send to me.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS $1.50 to $5.00. Eggs $1.50 and $2.50 per 13. White Wyandotte Eggs, $1.50 per 13. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, some handsome cockerels for sale at $1.50 each. Yours for a square deal. Jeffry Collis, Westwood Poultry Farm, Roland, Man. C.N.R. and Midland R. R.

H. E. WABY, Enderly, B.C. We are in a position to supply eggs from our laying and exhibition strains of S. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. Our eggs are hatching well, and we can please you; three pens of each breed, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50 per 15 eggs.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas' Barred Rocks, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse Embden and Brown Chinese Geese, Pekin and Rouen Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

BLACK ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—from stock imported direct from Wm. Cook. My cockerels won 1st, 2nd and 3rd at Victoria Poultry Show, January 1908. Price per setting $2.00 to $5.00. W. N. Mitchell, 147 Gorge Road, Victoria, B.C.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—Winners at all the shows in Western Canada, also Northern Ontario Poultry Show, Fort William, and Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show, Neepawa. Stock and eggs for sale. $3.00 per sitting. Wm. Abbott, Holland, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from single comb Brown Leghorns; Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks; Buff Cochin Bantams; Pitt Games, and Black-breasted Red Game Bantams. 15 eggs for $1.50. Dr. F. Hills, Kennedy, Sask.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. Pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. A few good cockerels still to spare. No females. Eggs for hatching, $1.00 per 13 and $5.00 per 100 from utility stock. $2.00 per 13, and $10.00 per 100 from fancy stock. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R.

McGILL'S FOR BARRED ROCKS. Now booking orders for eggs. 13 for $1.00; $5 per hundred, males used this season, direct Bradley Bros. A few cockerels and Toulouse geese for sale. McGill Bros., Carroll, Man.

JOHN STRACHAN, Crandall, Man., breeder of prize-winning S. L. Wyandottes and large sized Pekin Ducks. Stock all sold, but am now booking orders for eggs for hatching. My breeding stock are farm raised and have the run. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write now.

McGILL'S BARRED ROCKS—Won 1st and 4th at Brandon. Eggs, pure Bradley pens, cockerel or pullet matings, $4 for 13. Well barred utility, fine winter layers, $1 for 15, $5 per hundred. McGill Bros., Carroll.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and "Mammoth Buff Rocks," nine entries, eight prizes, Manitoba's largest shows. Eggs $2.00. Choice cockerels $2.00. List Free. Maple Leaf Yards, Oakville, Man. J. Buchanan.

EGGS for Hatching from my prize-winning White Wyandottes and Black Javas, $2.00 per 13. 15 prizes and 3 specials at Manitoba Poultry Show. Some good Cockerels and Pullets for sale. John Kitson, Macdonald, Manitoba.

NEIL WILSON, Minto, Man. S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Choice birds, nothing but the best of colors. Also Black Minorcas. Eggs for sale from either, $1.50 per 13, or $5.00 for 52.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—I have some of my well known stock for sale. Cockerels $1.75 each. Eggs $2.00 per 15. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

GEORGE H. WARDELL, breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Grove Hill strain direct. Eggs for hatching, $2.00 per 15. Address Louise Bridge P.O.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from my pen of White Wyandottes, $3.00 per 15, $5.00 per 30. Infertile eggs replaced without charge. T. A. McInnis, Regina.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1.50 per setting. Good stock, free range. McNaughton Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

THOS. L. BROWN, Vermilion, Alta., breeder and importer of prize-winning Rhode Island Reds. Eggs $2.00 per 15.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively. A limited number of eggs from a selected pen, $2.00 per setting. A. C. McLennan, Crystal City, Man.

SCARTH'S S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Choice stock for sale. Eggs $2.00 per setting from best pens. W. F. Scarth & Sons, Box 706, Virden, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Black Minorcas, G. D. game bantams. Have a number of cockerels of above to dispose of at once at $2 each. Eggs $1.50 per 13. W. Hardy, Roland, Man.

W. WYANDOTTES—Royal strain. None better in the West. Splendid stock for sale. Eggs $2 per 13, or $5 per 39. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

E. H. SHARP, Franklin, Man. Breeder of choice Barred Rocks of H. W. Hodkinson's prize-winning strain. Cockerels $2.00 each. Eggs $1.50; $4.00 per 50; $6.00 per 100.

J. H. CLARKE, Virden, Man., breeder of Barred P. Rocks. Prize-winners wherever shown. Eggs in season, $2.00 per setting, $5.00 per hundred.

A. T. MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalogue mailed free.

W. F. SCARTH & SON'S. S.C. Buff Orpingtons. 100 first-class birds for sale at reduced prices. Both old and young stock. W. F. Scarth & Son, Box 706, Virden, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look for these at the coming poultry shows.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. Barred Rocks exclusively, from the highest priced birds bred by H. W. Hodkinson. Eggs for sale $2.00 per setting of 13.

H. H. WILLIS—Choice Barred Rocks, young or old. Eggs also. $100 cup and gold medal winners. Potatoes seed, Gold Coin, Carman and others. Boharm, Sask.

MRS. JOHN TURNBULL, Box 619, Virden, Man. Embden geese, Pekin ducks. Breeders for sale. Cock's best Buff and Black Orpingtons. Stock and eggs in season.

E. V. DONALDSON, Brandon, Man. My S. C. Black Minorcas won at Manitoba Poultry Show, Neepawa, 1908, three firsts, two seconds and two specials. Eggs $3.00 per 15, $5.00 per 30.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—the hen that lays is the hen that pays. Prize-winners, non setters. 15 eggs $1.00, $8.00 per 100. Good hatch guaranteed. W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro, Man.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS, $2.00 per setting of 13, from prize-winning Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, noted winter layers. H. W. Ball, 712 Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.

WILLIS, BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST, Saskatchewan Poultry Farm. Birds sold. Eggs $3.00 per setting. Seed potatoes, Gold Coin, Carman, Rochester Rose.—Boharm, Sask.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man., breeder of prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Correspondence solicited.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Manitoba undisputed champion pens. First-class stock. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

FOR SALE Prize winning S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels from imported stock, $3.00 each or $5.00 per pair. W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTS, Duston strain. Eggs $2.00 per setting. Cockerels for sale. W. H. Rothwell, Box 64, Regina.

D. HILTS, Rocanville, Sask. S. C. Brown and White Leghorns and B. Rocks. Eggs $1.50 per 15.

pounds per hen, costing $1.10 each and pen 4 consumed 88.5 pounds per hen at a cost of $1.31, showing that hopper feeding is the most costly method.

"Pen 1 gained 48 per cent. in weight during the year, Pen 2 54 per cent., Pen 3 25 per cent. and Pen 4 50 per cent., showing that grain and dry mash makes the greatest gain in weight. Pen 1 produced 1,955 eggs, Pen 2, 2,501, Pen 3, 1,967 and Pen 4, 1,904, giving the grain and dry mash pen a lead of 594 over its nearest competitor. The individual records were as follows: Pen 1, 121.4 eggs; Pen 2, 129.3; Pen 3, 110.7; Pen 4, 107.5.

"The cost per dozen of the eggs produced follows: Pen 1, 10.9c.; Pen 2, 11.-4c.; Pen 3, 11.9c.; Pen 4, 14.7c., showing that Pen 1 produced eggs at the least cost, giving grain and wet mash the best showing. For the whole year the cost of eggs from the forced pen was 20 per cent. less than in the retarded pens, showing that forcing pullets pays.

"During the months of October, November, December and January the two pens which got mash feed produced eggs to the value of $6.12 in excess of the value of the eggs produced from the two grain fed pens, the pen receiving grain and dry mash being in the lead by about 3 eggs each. At the end of the year a financial statement was made for each pen. Each was charged with the feed consumed and the loss of stock by death, and each was credited with the increased weight and the production of eggs at market prices.

"Pen 1, fed wet mash and grain, made a profit of $21.25; Pen 2, dry mash and grain, made a profit of $28.-64; Pen 3, hand fed grain, made a profit of $19.96; Pen 4, hopper-fed grain, made a profit of $15.35. This shows that as a whole dry mash and grain is the most profitable system of feeding.

"The profit per hen was as follows: Pen 1, wet mash and grain, $1.34; Pen 2, dry mash and grain, $1.45; Pen 3, hand-fed grain, $1.12; Pen 4, hopper-fed grain, $0.87. The results of the experiment as a whole shows that it is most profitable to feed wet mash and grain and least profitable to feed grain in a hopper.

"The per cent. of profit over feed-cost is interesting. Pen 1 made a profit of 106 per cent., Pen 2 of 112 per cent., Pen 3 of 93.8 per cent., Pen 4 of 56.3 per cent. One experiment is not conclusive as a rule, but when it is carried on as this one was there is good reason to accept the results as practically settling the matter. It would seem, therefore, that it pays to force pullets and to feed dry mash and grain in preference to any other method of feed.

"The incubation tests were distinctly in favor of feeding dry mash and grain. Prof. Rice's conclusion on this point is: 'Hopper-fed dry mash gave better results in gain in weight, production of eggs, gain in weight of eggs, hatching power of eggs, days lost in moulting, health and profit per hen than wet mash.'"

Something New in Eggs.

Trade commissioner, J. B. Larke, for New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand reports a new process devised in Melbourne, Australia, for desiccating eggs. Condensed milk has been a commercial product for some time and according to Commissioner Larke's report we may soon expect to buy "dried eggs" at the grocery store. The process is decribed as follows:

"Desiccated eggs are not substitutes for eggs, but newly-laid eggs treated by a process by which only the shell and water contents of the egg are removed, and the whole substance of the egg, yolk and albumen, converted into powder. The eggs first pass through a dark room, being carried on a perforated rolling table over a 50 candle-power light. Any eggs not perfectly fresh, or dirty in any way, are at once detected and put on one side. The sound eggs are carried along and go into a centrifugal separator, revolving at a tremendous rate. Here the eggs are smashed, and the shells separated from the liquid matter which flows into a small tank, and is then pumped up to another tank, where a preservative is added. Below this tank, in a very hot room, with a temperature of 120 to 130 degrees, there are great cylinders, or drums, slowly revolving at the rate of one to two and one-half minutes. The liquid egg substance goes from the tank into troughs below these cylinders and, as they revolve, become attached to them. By the time a cylinder has completed its revolution the coating has dried, and a further coating adheres. Ultimately this coating comes off in flaky pieces, which are ground into a powder. This powder will, it is claimed to have been proven, keep for years, and only requires the addition of milk or water, when the powdered eggs will reconstitute, and be ready for use for any purpose the same as a newly-laid egg. The powder is rich and attractive looking, and is reported by the government analysts of New South Wales and Victoria to contain no chemical preservative. No part of the egg, except the water, has been removed.

"In all probability an account of this process will reach Canada. There is no question that if it were perfect, as the newspapers state, it would be of great value in Canada as in Australia. It must, however, be added that the process is not yet perfected. The inventor has some difficulties still to overcome before it can be a commercial success, one of which is the reduction of the dried egg to powder. It is hoped that this and other obstacles to success will shortly be overcome. If so, the appliance should receive consideration in Canada, where a cheap process of preserving eggs would be most useful."

Do not feed chickens wet food.

Do not expect an overfat hen to lay fertile eggs.

Do not expect your hens to do as well without care as with it.

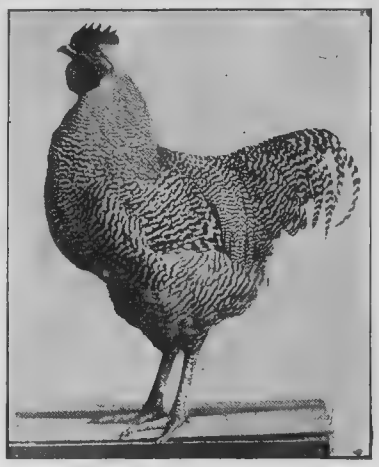
Don't stop feeding the hens just because they can get out on the ground once in a while. There is not much that they can get to eat now, unless you give it to them.

If eggs were sold by weight instead of by the dozen some breeds would be at a decided disadvantage as 150 Brahma eggs, 168 Plymouth Rock, 213 Wyandotte or Rhode Island Red eggs will weigh practically the same.

It would be interesting to try a few capons this year. Instructions, complete, as to caponizing can be secured in the up-to-date poultry books. A thin capon is no better than a poor rooster, but a fat one is always worth an advanced price and the dealers in the large cities can not secure enough to supply the demands.

The Maine Experiment Station has been conducting some poultry breeding experiments, the principal object of which was to increase the egg-laying capacity of the flock of chickens. Already several hens have been found to lay more than 200 eggs in one year, and the results seem to indicate that the average egg yield of a flock can be increased by selection.

While the buying of eggs from pure-bred stock is the cheapest way to get a start in the fancy poultry business, it is not the quickest way, for if you buy stock you will gain a year's time over buying eggs. But the first cost will be more, though in the end the buying of stock will be the cheapest. For from fifteen to twenty dollars you can buy half a dozen hens and a male from which you can raise two or three hundred chicks this year. From ten dollars worth of eggs you might not raise more than thirty or forty chicks and no revenue could be secured from these till next year, whereas from those raised by buying stock this year, several of the young could be sold in the fall as well as the original stock if desired.



Teddy 3rd, a Chicago Prize Winning Cockerel, scoring 92¾. Also a prize winner at Winnipeg, scoring 91¾.

THE GLENBORO POULTRY YARDS

STANDARD PRIZE WINNING BLUE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I have this year purchased a breeding pen from one of the best breeders in the United States. The Cockerel Teddy 3rd, in this pen was a First Prize Winner at Chicago in January, 1908, and son of Teddy 2nd, a prize winner in 1907 and 1908, who in turn was a son of Teddy 1st, a prize winner in 1906 This excellent strain of birds have reproduced themselves in their sons and daughters in beautiful plumage, fine shape and deep narrow barring. The pullets mated with Teddy 3rd are strictly cockerel bred. Eggs from this pen $3 00 per 13. Pen No. 2.—The Cockerel is a full brother of Teddy No. 3 and will yet be heard of as a prize winner. This bird is mated with a pen of the Bradley strain pullets, cockerel bred. They are splendid shape, their barring is clean, narrow and deep cut. I expect to show birds from this mating. Eggs from this pen $3.00 per 26. My Rocks won 1st prize in the Utility Class, all breeds competing at the recent Winnipeg Poultry Show; also 2nd and 4th Cockerel. All orders for eggs will be filled in rotation as received, so if you want to raise some prize winning cockerels order your eggs at once.

R. M. WEST, Glenboro, Man.

G. H. Grundy's Barred Plymouth Rocks Win.

They have won the Prize of Prizes, 1st on cockerel five times at the Manitoba Poultry Association Show for the last eight years, also winning a good share of 1st Prizes on cocks, hens, pullets, and breeding pens, together with many other minor prizes. They have won all first prizes offered on Barred Plymouth Rocks at the Saskatchewan Poultry Association Show, held at Regina, for two years in succession, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and special cockerel, 1st and special pullet, 1st and special breeding pen, and challenge cup for the best breeding pen of all breeds in the show. The above record should prove that my Barred Plymouth Rocks have no superiors. My Bantams are of the same high quality. Eggs for hatching from the best matings I ever owned $3.00 per setting. A few choice B. P. Rock cockerels at $3.00 to $5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. H. GRUNDY, Barred Rock Specialist,
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Poultry Breeders' Directory—continued

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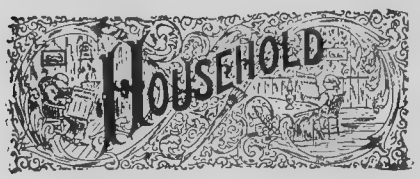

Where Hast Thou Gleaned To-day.

The ripening fields are bountiful and wide,
The reapers drop full handfuls by the way,
Hast thou some portion saved and laid aside?
Where hast thou gleaned today?

Pure golden thoughts lie waiting, O my soul,
They wait for earnest gleaners 'long life's way,
Wilt thou pluck these, or shall base thought control?
Where hast thou gleaned today?

White Truth is in yon field inviting thee,
But Error ever charms and bids thee stay
And gather luring harvests without fee—
Where hast thou gleaned today?

In Faith's rich fields are scattered many a sheaf
For thine own use, why hesitate or play
In barren wilds of Doubt or Unbelief?
Where hast thou gleaned today?

The All-Sufficient One invites thee come
And gather wheaten grains of grace, why stay
Without, O soul, and starve so far from home?
Where hast thou gleaned today?

Eugene Secor.

Justice or Mercy.

"Where is Timothy?" asked Virginia, pausing in the shanty door with a bouquet in one hand and a pail of broth in the other. "You didn't let him get out of bed, did you?" she added in alarm.

"The Boss made him go to work weedin' this mornin'", explained Mrs. Higgins with a corner of her dirty apron to her eye. "He said the onions was perishin' an' every able-bodied man had to work."

"Able-bodied!" said the indignant guest. "I think if he could have heard Timothy groaning last Saturday he wouldn't call him able-bodied. We had company from the city yesterday or I should have been over. I felt worried all day about Timothy."

"Well," said Mrs. Higgins, despondently, "that is the way with poor folks. Everybody is waitin' to take advantage of us. I don't mean you, Miss Virginia, but folks like the Boss with no hearts in their bodies. Just last week I wanted some things from the store, but because Timmy had been sick an' we hadn't paid up every cent, the man wouldn't let us have them. I hope you'll never know how bitter it is to be poor."

"What was it you wanted?" asked Virginia, depositing her offerings on the table that held the dirty dishes from two previous meals. "I'll see to getting them right away."

Mrs. Higgins protested feebly, but when Virginia left she had a list of groceries for the poor woman. She went on to the home of her next protege filled with indignation against the "Boss," whom she had never seen, and the occupants of that shanty filled her ears with grievous complaints against the same gentleman.

"The Boss took Willy and Jamsie right out of the wash tub to weed onions," complained Mrs. Jones. "I ain't had the heart to do anything since. He knows how weak I am but he don't care for nothing but the onions."

"I'll help you put out your clothes, Mrs. Jones," said Virginia, picking up the basket with a few doubtful looking garments huddled in one corner. "Where are the pins?"

In a few minutes the entire wash was flapping on the line and Virginia had administered substantial comfort to Mrs. Jones in the shape of some delicacies out of her basket. She was about to slip away from the untidy woman's whining thanks when a little girl said, "Say, Miss Ginny, the Boss is awful mad at you."

"Sh-h!" said the mother warningly, but the child was eager to tell the story.

"The Boss said he wished that meddlin' old maid would never set foot on the company's land," piped up the youngster. "He said—" but Mrs. Jones had captured the child and banished her out of doors.

"The Boss is a cold blooded crank," explained Mrs. Jones. "Don't you pay no attention to what he says," she added soothingly.

"Why did he say that about me?" demanded Virginia.

"Just because he don't know no better," said the hostess promptly, and with this unsatisfactory answer she was obliged to be content for the present.

When the last advice, comfort, food and bouquets ran out, Virginia proceeded with her head very high in the air to the office of the company, which was a small frame building on the bank of a stream under a cottonwood tree. She intended fully to give the "Boss" a piece of her mind, but that gentleman was not in when she reached the office. The overseer was there, however and received her coldly when she mentioned her name and mission.

"It's this way, Miss Overbrook," he said. "We think—that is—to tell the plain truth—your influence over our workers is bad. You persuade them that they are sick and unable to work when in reality they are only lazy. Oh, I know that isn't a hard thing to do," he said hastily as Virginia was about to interrupt, "but just now we have no time for laziness. If you know anything about an onion crop, you know it is made or lost all in a few days, and we can't have any foolishness among our helpers. These people are the best we can get and do fairly well if they are kept down sternly, but the least privilege granted them in weeding time they invariably abuse. There was that shiftless Tim Higgins lounging in bed this morning pretending to be sick till he was made to go to work. Just as long as some soft hearted person will carry Tim flowers and custards and good things to eat he wil stay in bed, but the company can't stand such nonsense. Excuse me, but I see one of our fellows idling under that tree over there, and must get him back to work. They are shiftless and no-account in general, but are the best we can get."

Whenever Virginia was very angry the tears rolled down her cheeks and her voice choked so she could not utter a word, so while she was mopping her eyes the overseer made his escape.

"I wonder if I will ever conquer this babyish habit," sobbed Virginia fiercely, as she walked toward her grandmother's home. "I'll go to see that 'Boss', whoever he is, and lay the case before him. I suppose he does business through his heartless overseer, and would be glad to know the facts of the case. I've a great mind to write to the company myself and report both the men. It would serve them just right."

But on second thought it hardly seemed fair to get a man into trouble without fair warning, and perhaps an innocent man at that, so she concluded to be more deliberate and just. The company, as veryone called the organization owning a large onion farm near her grandmother's home, was located in a city some miles away, but the manager and overseer looked after the affairs, from hiring weeders and toppers to settling incipient rows and keeping some semblance of order among the shanty residents.

The houses were mere shacks occupied by large families, for a man with a large family is a valuable asset to the onion grower. Often children work better and weed more onions than grown people, so men with many children are welcome on an onion farm if not in fashionable city flats. The company encouraged a Sunday-school and provided books, an annual picnic and various enter-

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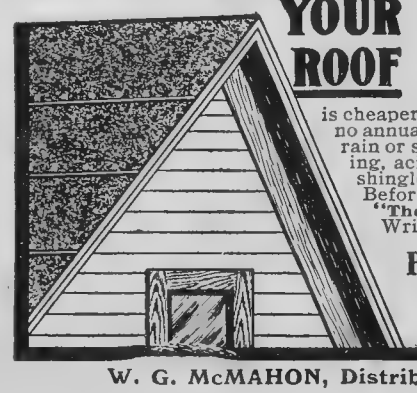

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tainments, but it was poorly attended, as was also the public school, which was supposed to take charge of all children of the neighborhood between certain ages.

"May I see the manager of the onion farm on the Crawford pike two miles south of town?" inquired Virginia politely of the old gentleman who sat with a law book open before him, in the office of Cranford & Cranford that afternoon. "I have been told he has headquarters here."

"Who?" asked the old gentleman, blinking at the vision in white in the dutsy doorway. "The manager? Oh, you mean Lonny. I guess. Take this chair, madam," he added, ceremoniously handing out a frail looking piece of furniture, after dusting it with his hankerchief. "I'll call Lonny if you'll wait a minute."

Virginia sat down gingerly on the old chair, and gathered her ruffles as closely about her as she could to avoid contact with the dusty floor. A worldly wise young matron had once told her if anyone wanted to ask a favor of a business or professional man it was to dress well and never to go on a gloomy day. Virginia was attired in an exquisite summer frock and the balmy June air surely could have no depressing effect, for the sky was cloudless and the very earth redolent with perfume and brightness.

"Lonny! Lonny! Lady to see you!" called the old gentleman cheerily, out in the hall, and presently someone clattered down the stairs and entered, dazzled at the vision in the old chair after his stay in a dark, dusty room upstairs.

"Alonzo Milton! What in the world are you doing here?" demanded Virginia at sight of the young man wreathed in cobwebs.

"Virginia Overbrook, what in the world are you doing here?" echoed the young man. "I'm managing the company's onion farm, but you look like a butterfly of fashion."

"I am the meddling old maid you wanted to keep off the company's premises," said Virginia with withering scorn. "I am—"

"Well, upon my word!" said the astonished young man, sinking into a chair. "Are you the person who has been giving us so much trouble?"

"If that is what you choose to call it," said the young lady coldly. "I hope, Alonzo, that you are not responsible for the terrible state of affairs existing out there. That overseer is positively cruel in his treatment of those unfortunate people. Just this morning he made a boy of fifteen get out of a sick bed and go to work in the hot sun. I was there to see him Saturday and he groaned all the time in a most distressing manner."

She paused to allow this statement time to make its impression, but Alonzo grinned cheerfully. "You are mistaken, Virginia," he said. "It was I who got Tim to work and made uncomplimentary remarks about the lady who had been carrying broth and flowers to him. Tim is one of the laziest creatures I ever met and I wish you wouldn't allow him to impose upon you any more."

"I'm ashamed of you, Alonzo," said Virginia with energy. "Those poor people have barely enough to eat and wear without being oppressed by—"

"Oppressed! Fiddlesticks!" broke in Alonzo. "You know nothing about the case, child. You have had no experience in dealing with people."

"I'm past eighteen and you're only three years older, Alonzo Milton."

The young man ignored the interruption and went on. "Some of those men with five or six children who can weed onions make as high as thirty dollars a week; but with all that money they can't keep out of debt at stores. Time and again I've had to make them pay by threatening them with the penalties of the law. What those people need is plain justice, and I'm going to see that every time they break any of the laws they suffer for it. You can't manage them any other way."

"What they need is sympathy and help and instruction," said Virginia. "They have had justice too long, it seems, from their pitiable condition, so why not try a little mercy? I have a little sewing school for girls and—"

"Yes, and you have to feed the youngsters before and after the sewing lesson to get them to sew a few stitches. I tell you, Virginia, your tender heart runs away with your good sense in this matter."

"I suppose, Mr. Milton, that you would rather I would stay off the company's premises," said Virginia, rising in wrath.

"Not at all," said the Boss cheerfully. "I want you to come over and see the triumph of justice."

"It will be the triumph of mercy," corrected Virginia. "I will stay away from the onion farm, but I will continue to do what I can for the poor, lonely, sick workers. You cannot stop that," and she swept her frills and ruffles out of the office.

"You two folks seem to know each other," remarked old Mr. Cranford placidly, after the wordy war was over.

"Yes, lived in the same town all our lives," said Alonzo, getting out some broken account books. "Virginia is a nice little girl, but she has a whole lot to learn. I'll drive over to her grandmother's some morning and she'll be in a good humor."

But when the "some morning" arrived the ancient servant of the Overbrook homestead informed him, in a manner that fairly took his breath away, that Miss Virginia could not see him. A few days later he passed Virginia on the village street with a basket of fruit for Tim Higgins in her had and she never bowed. It dawned upon his mind that she was really angry, but he saw no way out of the difficulty. From the tenants he heard of her efforts in behalf of them, and felt bound to redouble his diligence and bring every offender to justice.

The hot weeding days were succeeded by the little lull that announces a breathing time before topping and crating, but soon the onion fields teemed with men, women and children and the shanties were almost deserted. The Sunday-school was flourishing, the sewing and cooking classes well attended, the mother's club met on quiet afternoons and life seemed to be taking on a brighter aspect. Virginia rejoiced to see the change, and the more things improved the more she was sorry she had refused to speak to Alonzo. She never attended the company's Sunday-school for the children, for that would necessitate going on the land,

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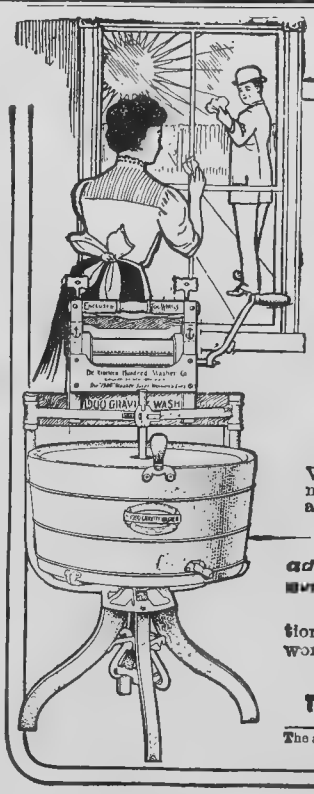

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but from every source she heard of the improvement and rejoiced over the success of her work.

The puzzling thing about it all to Virginia was that Alonzo was always so cheerful when she met him and seemed always about to speak. At last she said to herself, "It is absurd to ignore a boy I've known all my life. I can see by Alonzo's manner that he is ready to confess he is in the wrong and I'm going to forgive him. We are all apt to make mistakes, so I'm going to give the poor fellow a chance to apologize and say my way was right."

And that very day her opportunity came. Her grandmother sent her to consult Cranford & Cranford about some legal matters, and Alonzo was in the office.

"How do you do, Alonzo?" she said graciously.

"Why, how do you do, Virginia?" said the young man, shaking hands warmly. "I've been wanting to see you for some time to tell you my system is working out all right. I've haunted the onion fields and kept every sinner hard at work since we had our little conversation about justice and mercy, and I tell you I can see results. The debts are paid, the people are cleaner and better fed, the work is done better and everything is on the up grade. The Sunday-school is doing splendidly and when the day school opens every youngster of school age will attend."

"Your system! I'll have you know, Alonzo Milton, that the improvement is due to my hard work. The idea!" and then the tears came in spite of all her efforts.

"You are both wrong," observed old Mr. Cranford, mildly. "Maggie Slade is responsible for the great change. Maggie is an onion weeder herself, but she has worked her way through school and has come home to teach the company's school, and the whole community adores her. Why, she can do more with and for those people than you two could in a life time, because she is one of them. She takes care of those who are really sick, but woe to the shirkers. If you could once see Maggie with her keen face, kindly eyes and capable air you would know why they love her and want to please her. They are proud of her and she is all alive with zeal to help them. There she comes now!" and he pointed out an alert, business like young woman who was walking down the village street with a quick springing step and a light in her eye foreign to the average tenant of the company.

"She looks like a mixture of justice and mercy, said Virginia. "I am glad she can do such wonderful things."

"That is exactly what Maggie Slade is," said old Mr. Cranford. "She would be astonished beyond measure to have anyone attribute the changed state of affair to her, but she alone is responible."

The two young people turned red, but Alonza said promptly, "Good for Maggie Slade. I'm willing she shall have all the credit. Lately I have realized that there were a few things for me to learn in the world and I am glad to have made one discovery today. Let's all go down to the ice cream parlor and have some soda. That will be a good way for justice and mercy to bury the hatchet, don't you think so, Mr. Cranford?'

"Yes, I think it will," said the old man rising. "I saw Maggie go in there and I want you both to meet her."—Hilda Richmond, in Service.

Some Paint Advice for House-Cleaning Time.

There is no other time of the year when the interior of the house can be so well freshened up with the use of some new paint as at house-cleaning time. For most purposes the ready mixed paint sold by paint maufacturers will give the best satisfaction, but for anyone desirous of mixing paint for a special purpose, the following instructions will prove of value:

If it is of importance that the paint should dry quickly, and still have a bright appearance, it should be mixed with turpentine, and some gold size added when mixed. If it is wished to make a paint to dry in twenty minutes or half-an-hour, it must be mixed with turpentine and without oil. When dry this paint will have a very dead, lustreless appearance, and requires a coat of varnish afterwards to make it look as it ought. This is a method very often adopted for iron work. When about to re-paint old work, all dirt and projecting pieces must be carefully removed, and if the paint appears greasy it should be washed with turpentine. Sometimes a good washing with weak tea water, made by pouring boiling water on tea leaves that been already used for making tea, will prove effectual. Whenever pieces of paint have come away through sun blisters, or other causes, the patches must be painted over with a coat of priming. All the effects must be stopped and made good with putty, when the new coat may be applied.

Table of compound colors produced by mixing simple colors: — Straw color: chrome yellow and white lead. Lemon color: chrome yellow and white lead; more of the first than in straw color. Orange: chrome yellow and vermilion (bright yellow ochre and red lead (duller). Buff: white lead and yellow ochre. Cream color: same as for buff, but with more white. Gold color: chrome yellow, with a little vermilion and white lead; or Naples yellow and realgar. Stone color: white lead and yellow ochre, with a little burnt or raw umber. Stone color (grey): white lead and small quantity of black. Drab: white lead, burnt umber, and a little yellow ochre (warm); white lead, raw umber, and a little black (cool). Flesh color: lake, white lead, and a little Vermilion. Fawn color: same as for flesh color, with some ochre instead of lake Peach color: white lead, with vermilion, Indian red, or purple brown. Olive: black, yellow, and a little blue; or yellow, pink, lampblack, and

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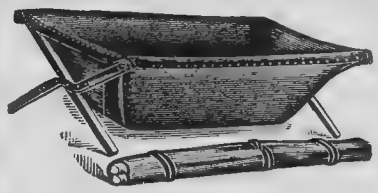

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Spring House Cleaning.

By S. E. B.

The season for a general war upon dust, grime and the usual and unavoidable accumulations of winter, is with us again, and the housewife looking over the field finds much to do. One realizes in how short a time much unnecessary clutter accumulates, things that are utterly useless, yet we cling to them, thinking sometime perhaps they may be made useful. After the bureaus, closets and wardrobes have been gone through, their contents arranged and sorted for the coming season, winter clothing packed away, etc., there should be a bonfire celebration, to get rid of everything that has no real value.

In every home there is an accumulation of newspapers, picture cards, calendars, old letters, old shoes, coats, vests and other worn and soiled garments, which should be done away with. These catch and hold germs of disease. If not destroyed they are usually packed away in dark, damp corners where they mildew and give to the house an unpleasant, musty smell, which is not only unpleasant, but is very unwholsome, and these may often be causes of disease.

Among the first things to consider are carpets, curtains and draperies. When the carpet is to be taken up the tacks should be drawn all the way around; then with the assistance of another person it should be folded smoothly, each taking a corner, on the same side of the room, carefully lift the carpet to the other side, fold again the same way, then fold crosswise and lift out disturbing the dust as little as possible. Taking it out, lay it on the ground, preferably the grass, open it out, then sweep well, going over it several times; turn it entirely over, by lifting the corners and walking far enough to spread it out smooth. Sweep this side well. If it is a Brussels carpet it should be beaten from the back, as in doing this the dust is beaten out, while if it is beaten on the right side the dust is beaten in. After a thorough beating it should be swept over several times.

We have found the following method of washing lace curtains very satisfactory. After taking the curtains down take them out in the yard and shake well to rid them of as much dust as possible; then fold them several times, each curtain separately and lay them smoothly in a large tub, and pour over them a suds of barely warm water. Let them stand for half an hour to be thoroughly soaked, then, with the open palms, press them up and down in the water, squeezing them without lifting them out. Drain off the water, pressing them hard, or run through the wringer; set rather loosely, replace them in the tub and pour over them another suds quite hot. After the dirt has been removed have ready a tub of thin starch and if the curtains are white, add a little blueing; if unbleached or cream, never use blueing. Pass them through the wringer and hang up, by using a pin to every scallop, or every three or four inches. The wind will do the ironing if left out until perfectly dry, when hung up in this way. Fold carefully when taken down.

Closets should be fumigated, or whitewashed; shelves washed with borax or salsoda, to remove all unpleasant or musty odors. Bedroom floors, after being well washed, might be painted, which makes them more healthful and much more easily kept clean. Painted a pretty dark shade with rugs by the bed-side and dresser, makes an attractive room. By all means paint the floors of dining room, kitchen and pantry.

In the average closet and pantry one will find many things that should not be there. In the pantry there are broken dishes, put away for a convenient season to be mended, which time never comes; tin cans, buckets, worn out baskets, empty boxes of paste-board or wood, empty bottles, etc., which not only detract from the appearance of the pantry but afford hiding places for mice, insects, and dust. Carry all such to the bonfire, realizing that in but a short while the same operation will again become necessary, greatly to the advantage of the appearance of the house.

The bedding, too, should come in for its share of attention. Blankets and quilts should never be put away soiled but should be washed, sunned and folded away, until needed again. Mattresses and pillows should be put out to sun, and hung so that the air can circulate freely all about them, and should be so turned that all sides may have the benefit of the purifying influence of the sun.

Improving the Convenience and Comfort of the Farm Home.

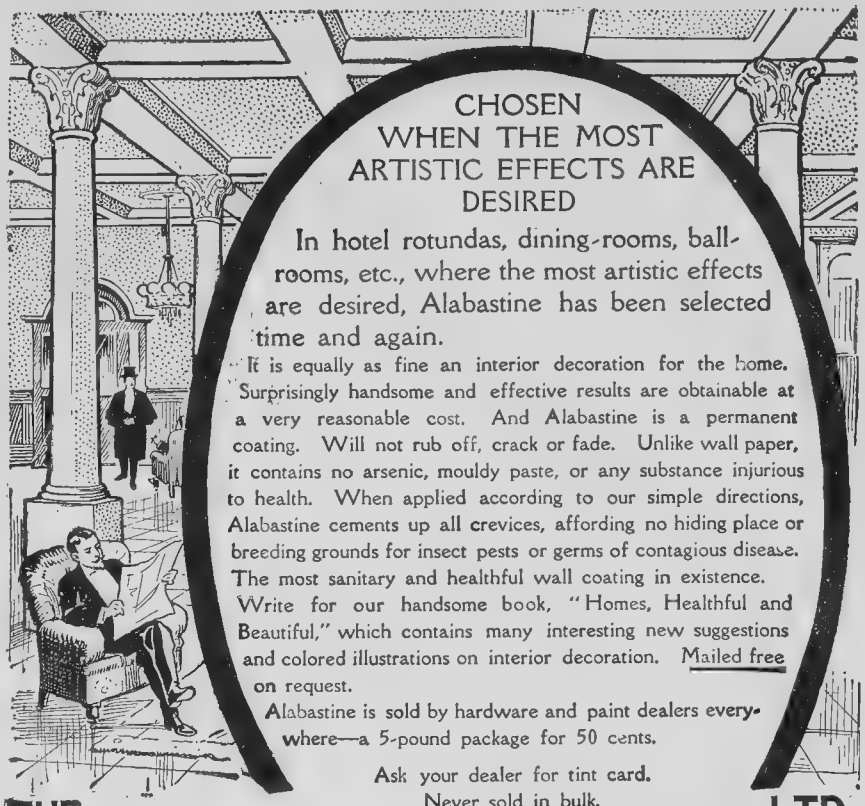
At quite a number of the agricultural colleges in the United States departments for the study of household science have been established, and occasionally bulletins for distribution in the farm homes contain chapters on household subjects. One of the most recently issued of the bulletins sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture deals with the improvement of the farm home, and as the conditions surrounding home making are much the same north and south of the boundary line, we reprint the imformation for the benefit of our readers as follows:

A number of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations have studied questions which have a direct bearing on the convenience and comfort of the farm home, such work in the agricultural colleges usually being done in the home economics department. Dr. Edna D. Day, who has charge of such a department at the Missouri Agricultural College, has recently discussed the need for convenience in the construction of the farm home, the value of labor-saving devices and related questions.

PLANNING THE HOME.

In this connection she notes that in planning a home it is essential that the rooms should be located with a view to convenience in carrying on household tasks. "Be very careful in making the plans that you put more money into convenience than you do into size. Many a prosperous farmer, on rebuilding his home, has felt rich enough to make a house so large that his wife has not yet found enough time for its proper care. Not only are there more square feet of floor to be swept, but the steps necessary to do the ordinary routine work of the house have been multiplied many times."

In earlier times the farmhouse kitchen, commonly the largest room in the house and usually a pleasant, homelike room, often served as a dining room and living room as well, and one or more of the bedrooms were on the same floor as the kitchen. This meant a saving of time, since the housewife had fewer rooms to care for and fewer steps to take than is the case in the more modern farmhouse with a separate dining room and living room and with sleeping rooms in the second storey. The more modern house undoubtedly has its advantages and is in accord with present-day standards of living, but such an extension of space should be



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counterbalanced by convenience of arrangement, the use of labor-saving devices, and all possible household conveniences.

As Professor Day points out, the proper location of the kitchen and dining room, the china closet, the kitchen sink, stove, and work table means a saving of very many unnecessary steps and and much useless labor. If food must be kept in the cellar in summer time a dumb waiter with two or three shelves running from the kitchen to the cellar is well worth its cost. Of course, an ice box on the ground floor would avoid the necessity for keeping food cool in the cellar. If an ice box is used it should be so located that it can be conveniently filled with ice and yet be near the kitchen. Convenient cellar stairs are much less common than they should be, and their location, lighting, etc., are questions which should always be taken into consideration in house construction.

For use in cold weather "there should be a pantry on the ground floor in which the food is kept, and this pantry should be within walking distance of the dining room and kitchen. If this is not possible, a box can be turned on its side and fastened just outside the kitchen window and the food kept in it."

If your house has been built without care to step saving in the position of dining table, sinks, and cupboards, a small table on rollers, especially if its capacity is increased by a lower shelf, will be found a great convenience. It can be used to advantage in setting and clearing the table. It is also helpful to have near the sink when the dishes are washed. They can be put on it and the table then moved to the china closet and emptied. Many a woman who is now tired of an evening would be fresh if she used a wheeled table like this and a high stool at the sink and work table.

A recent writer who discusses the construction and arrangement of a house that may be conveniently cared for by the housewife hereself insists that the room "in which daily work is done must be centrally located. Bring the living room near the kitchen and your own bedroom as close to both as possible." If a dining room is considered essential it must be conveniently located, but the use of the living room as a dining room in winter and a screened porch for this purpose in summer is spoken of as an alternative.

A cart with compartments and mounted on small wheels is mentioned as a labor saver in the preparation and serving of meals. As an essential, hot water for bath and kitchen use in summer and winter is insisted upon as well as few rooms to take care of, all the rooms being large except the kitchen. for within reasonable limits the smaller the kitchen the fewer the steps which will be taken in the kitchen work.

The model kitchen has four windows. One whole side of the room is lined with cupboards, some with glass doors, others of solid wood; beneath are drawers and flour bins. The range stands conveniently near the work table, and there is also a large enameled sink with draining board. Between the large screened-in porch and the kitchen is placed the refrigerator, being filled with ice from the outside. The refrigerator doors open into the kitchen. Many times a day the cold storage has to be gone to, and this is an important matter, to have it right at hand. You will find that there is not any more ice consumed in a summer than if the ice-chest was in the cellar. Why should steps be multiplied in going to it. The kitchen in the labor-saving planned house is small. The more articles you can reach with fewest steps, the lighter your work will be. A narrow kitchen is a great labor saver. One does not realize this until she prepares a meal in the large square old-fashioned kitchen; the extra steps count as miles in a day.

USE OF LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES.

The general use of the sewing machine has saved the farmer's wife and other housekeepers unnumbered hours of labor, and in the same way the general use of the proper kitchen conveniences will prove equally advantageous. It is just as important to supply the farmer's wife with carpet sweeper, washing machine, bread mixer, and other labor-saving devices, with sharp knives, egg beaters, measuring cups, and other kitchen conveniences as it is to use separators in the dairy or other modern appliances in general farm work.

In a summary of data prepared for farmers' wives in connection with the extension work of the New York Agricultural College and Experiment Station, the need for kitchen conveniences is insisted upon. "A clerk does not like a poor pen, a typewriter a poor machine, nor a carpenter a poor saw. So the expeditious cook objects to poor cooking utensils. They are a bar to progress, a menace to the success of her enterprise, and a serious temptation to her serenity of temper. Stirring cake with a small, frail spoon, beating eggs with a loose-jointed egg beater, as well as many other crippling processes, should not be her lot to endure." As the writer quoted points out, the needed utensils cost money, but so do all labor-saving and useful devices, and it is fitting to ask whether the labor-saving devices in the house have kept pace with those purchased for use in the barn or fields. If the farmer's wife and daughters can economize in time and energy required for household tasks they will have lesiure for other duties and pleasures and for rest and recreation.

FOOD.

Rational living on a farm or in any other community presupposes a reasonable variety of well-cooked foods of good quality with the various sorts in suitable proportion. In many homes the housekeeping is needlessly complicated and the result obtained is out of proportion to the labor expended. In other homes, particularly where the variety of easily obtainable foods is limited and the proper preparation of foods is not give due attention, the diet is too monotonous to be satisfactory or is so prepared that it is not well suuited to the family needs. The question of lessening house hold labor by avoiding unnecessarily elaborate dishes and meals is discussed in the Cornell Agricultural College and Experiment Station publication referred to.

"In our own country the difference between the present table and that of the pilgrim fathers is so great as to account to some extent for the present lack of lesiure of the housewife. To fish, brown bread, pork and beans, vegetables, have been added the present salads, ices, elaborate puddings, cakes, and the many forms of dessert. In the earlier times there was a regular baking day, when large quantities of baked beans, pies, and bread were prepared."

The baking day and the preparation of large amounts of food at one time, with the consequent economy of labor, are much less common than was once the case. Changes in customs and standards of living and a more varied food supply have led to the selection of many dishes which are best if freshly prepared and to menus which are very often needlessly elaborate. All this means added work for the housekeeper. The careful selection of food and planning of meals will do much to lessen household labor, and if this is done with due reference to nutritive value of foods and wholesome combinations the results will oftentimes be more satisfactory than is at present the case.

All are coming to know that simpler living is necessary not only for the comfort of the housekeeper but for those who sit at her table. Elaborate menus are entirely impossible when one woman

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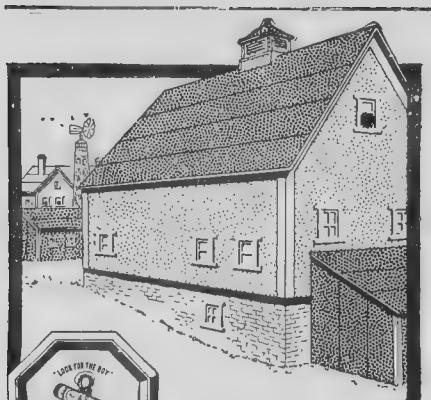
SEND $1 Receive 5 Wool Cloth Remnants suitable for Boys' knee pants up to 10 years. Give ages and we will cut pants free add 25c for Postage. N Southcott and Co., 15 Coote Block, London, Ont.



The Roof That Is a Roof

A roof that gives only half the service that a roof should is only half a roof. REX Roofing makes *the roof that is a roof.* REX gives full service and full protection. It keeps out wet and dampness, it protects stock from extremes of temperature, wind cannot penetrate it or blow it off. Falling sparks or firebrands do not ignite it. It will not rot, melt, crack, peel, blister or curl, and withal

REX
FLINTKOTE
ROOFING

has the greatest durability—because it is made *honest all through.* Its quality is in its body as well as in the surface coating—it is made of dense long-fibred felt. Any farmhand can lay REX Roofing—everything needed but the hammer comes in the roll.

Write for Book and Samples—Free

Make the fire test, try its strength, note its pliability; and when you go to your dealer's, be sure you are given the "Look for the Boy" trade-mark kind.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT DISTRICTS

Together with photographs and information about soil; water supply; transportation; markets; prices of fruits; vegetables; poultry and dairy products, just published for the protection of prospective settlers and land buyers in British Columbia, to whom it is a necessity. This valuable work will be sent to you absolutely free of all charges while the supply lasts. Send us your name and address to-day.

KOOTENAY ORCHARD ASS'N.
No. 20 Land Dept., NELSON, B.C.

MEN WANTED in every locality in Canada and the United States to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary $83 per month and expenses $4 per day. Steady work the year round; entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars.
WM. R. WARNER MED. CO., London, Ont., Canada.

MEN WANTED AT ONCE on salary and expenses. One good man in each locality with rig or capable of handling horses, to advertise and introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry specialties. No experience necessary; we lay out your work for you. $25 a week and expenses. Position permanent. Write W. A. JENKINS Manufacturing Co., London, Ont.

does all the work. The elaborate meals and the unnecessary dishes are not for the good of anyone. They interfere with the beautiful grace of hospitality; they prevent the happiness of the cook and the preservation of her strength. Simple, wholesome meals, with intelligent cooking and serving, are a blessing to any household.

In homes where the diet is too monotonous and the preparation of food is not in accordance with right standards of living, the knowledge of proper methods and ways of utilizing available food supplies will result in a much more satisfactory diet with the same amount of labor, or indeed oftentimes with less expenditure of time and energy.

Commenting on the lack of variety in food noticeable on many busy farms and ways in which it may be obviated, Professor Day makes the following statement: "Most farmers have to depend on chickens for the greater part of their fresh meat, and unless one is in the poultry business the care of chickens is another burden added to the household." The increased time which labor-saving devices in the home and convenient construction of the farmhouse make possible would give the farmer's wife time for her poultry, and then poultry keeping need not be a burden. There should certainly be no lack of fresh vegetables on the farm, but frequently the farmer can not give the necessary time to the kitchen garden and the farmer's wife is unable to find time for gardening, though most women doubtless consider gardening a recreation rather than a task. "If only the men can do the first hard work in the garden and see that the indoor burdens are lightened, most women will welcome the opportunity for work out of doors among the green things, and will be the better for it physically."

The above statements make it plain that if the diet is out of harmony with rational standards, either because it is too elaborate or because it is too monotonous or unsatisfactory in other ways, it is possible by the application of knowledge now available to improve conditions and at the same time lessen the housewife's burdens.

In few departments of home life has there been so much improvement in the last one hundred years in the economy of labor and fuel and in scientific methods as in cookery. It remains, therefore, for the housewife to take advantage of the gain in time and labor to study the kind and quantity really necessary, and the best and simplest way of preparing food, in order that she may have time at her disposal for the other duties in and out of the home and to add to her own lesiure and means of self-improvement.

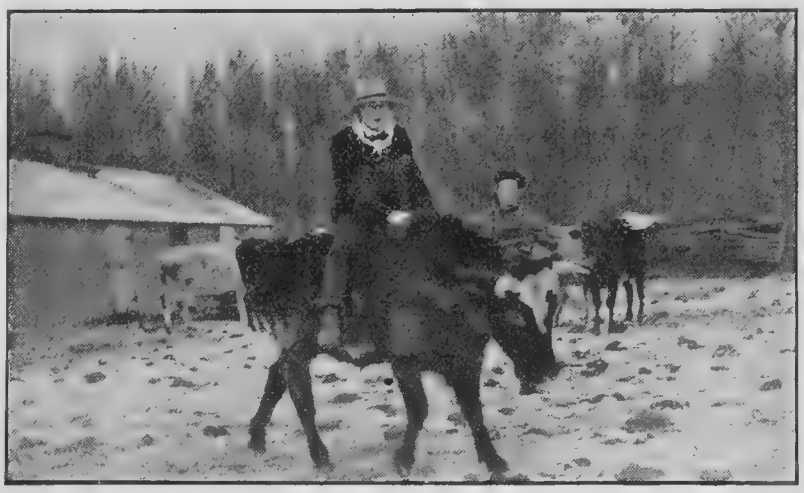
HYGIENIC CONDITIONS AND COMFORT.

Professor Day also calls attention to the need of home conveniences with reference to comfort and hygienic conditions. Flies and other household insects not only make work for the housekeeper, but are active agencies in the spread of disease, and there is every reason why they should be kept out of the house by screens at windows and doors. Much may also be done to prevent the breeding of such insect pests. Proper drains and other sanitary conveniences not only lighten the housekeeper's duties, but are also of the utmost importance in the hygiene of the home.

The isolated home needs not only to use special care to make its numerous duties easily done, and to be most careful of all health conditions, but it has also special problems in educative recreation.

"Home is peculiarily the place of rest, though the birthplace of all industries." The home has not kept pace with the industrial world in improving the methods of adjusting household affairs. Housework should be carried on with no more loss of time or energy than is involved in the conduct of any well-managed business. To be independent we must sacrifice many of the customs to which we cling. The old order is passing away and the sacredness of home will not suffer, but, instead, we will have a greater development and more opportunities for freedom and happiness.

Recreation and amusement are essential features of a normal life and are as much the right of the farmer's family as of those who live in larger communities, to whom music, art, and many other forms of recreation involving high ideals are more conveniently accessible. However, by means of books, farmers' institute work, lectures, travelling schools, clubs for home study, etc., much that is really best is within the reach of all. The lightening of home burdens by means of a well-equipped and hygienic house, by the use of household conveniences, and by the proper understanding and systematizing of home work, means that the home maker and her family may have opportunity for something besides the daily tasks which too often leave neither time nor inclination for recreation.



Out for an early mornings spin near Stonewall, Man.

Quick Method of Making Devonshire Cream.

Instead of the preliminary setting up of the milk in pans for twelve or twenty-four hours, as the case may be, in order to allow the cream to rise, the milk is passed through a separator. The separator is regulated to take off thick cream, and the cream is then run gently on to the surface of some separated milk, contained in tinned or enamelled iron pans. Scalding is then carried out in the usual manner, not less than half an hour being occupied by the heating process. The pans are then rapidly cooled, and the cream obtained in a thick clotted condition. Where there is a separator this is a very good way to make clotted cream, especially in summer, when it may always be obtained sweet. In the hot weather, if the milk has to stand for several hours for the cream to rise, there is a danger of souring taking place.

To demonstrate the value of a comma. A certain editor published an item about two young men who went with two young ladies to attend the teachers' institute, and "after they left, the girls got drunk." The comma should have appeared after the word girls instead of after the word left, but as it is the girls are now after the editor, who will watch his commas hereafter.

BUY A
New Scale Williams Piano
And Pay For It As It Suits Your Convenience

INSTEAD of "saving up to buy a piano," put your savings in the piano itself, and have the enjoyment of the piano at home all the time you are paying for it.

Our Purchase Plan enables you to buy a New Scale Williams Piano on practically your own terms. And you cannot buy a better piano at any price.

The "New Scale Williams" has won a place in the Canadian musical world, second to none. Its superb tone — its perfect action — its durability — are qualities that have taken the highest rank with all competent judges.

Cut out the coupon and mail to us today.

The Williams Piano Co. Limited, OSHAWA Ont. 24

Please send me, free of all cost, booklets descriptive of the New Scale Williams Piano and special easy purchase plan.
Name .....
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N.W.F.

EASY WASHING —quick washing. That's the kind of washing you do with the

"New Century" Washing Machine

Ball-bearing means easy running. Powerful *Spiral Springs* that reverse the motion, make quick work and little effort.
New Wringer Attachment allows water to drain right into the tub.
Only $9.50—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec.
Write for free booklet.

DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT. 86

Maypole Soap
Cleans and Dyes

Gives glowing shades in sun —fadeless No and suds. —no streaks hands — no stained Colours, trouble. Black, 15c. 10c. dealers'. All
on home-full-size cake for 10c. — F. L. Benedict
Free booklet dyeing and (mention colour) sent Black, 15c. Write & Co., Montreal. 57

PERSONAL. Weak men—Remarkable new scientific invention and discovery instantly restores complete, permanent sexual health. Nothing in the world like it. No doubts, no waiting. Commended by highest European authorities. Full information in confidence in plain sealed letter. The Gottschall Co., 94 W., Mohawk St., Buffalo, N.Y.

$12 Woman's Spring Suits $6.50
Tailored to order. Also suits to $15. Send to-day for free cloth samples and style book.
Southcott Suit Co., London, Ontario

A Tale of a Bonnet.

Part 1. The Bonnet.
A bit of foundation as big as your hand;
Bows of ribbon and lace;
Wire sufficient to make them stand;
A handful of roses, a velvet band—
It lacks but one crowning grace.

Part 2. The Bird.
A chirp, a twitter, a flash of wings,
Four wide-open mouths in a nest;
From morning 'till night she brings and brings—
For growing birds, they are hungry things—
Aye! hungry things at the best.

The crack of a shot gun, a shot well sped;
A crimson stain on the grass;
Four hungry birds in a nest unfed—
Ah! well, we will leave the rest unsaid.
Some things it were better to pass.

Part 3. The Wearer.
The lady has surely a beautiful face,
She has surely a queenly air;
The bonnet had flowers and ribbon and lace;
But the bird has added the crowning grace—
It is really a charming affair.

Is the love of a bonnet supreme over all,
In a lady so faultlessly fair?
The Father takes heed when the sparrows fall,
He hears when the starving nestlings call—
Can a tender woman not care?

Susan E. Gammons.

Linoleums for Floors.

Too much cannot be said in favor of covering floors with linoleum in place of the dusty time-honored woolen carpet.

For cleanliness it cannot be equalled, for a cloth and a pail of warm water is all that is required to keep it in perfect condition. In the spring there is no grand lifting and beating of carpets necessary, and if a mat or carpet square has been laid over the linoleum it has probably been kept well shaken during the winter, for nothing freshens rugs and mats so much as brushing with light, dry snow after being beaten. If linoleum is properly laid, that is to say, fitting the corners well, no dust can possibly accumulate under it.

Covering a floor with linoleum is not exactly an easy matter, still with care and attention to detail even an amateur can be successful. One of the chief difficlties that arise is cutting it to fit perfectly round a bend or projecting corner, and it is wise to always cut away too little in preference to too much.

Before starting, the floor should be carefully examined and all tacks taken out and knots smoothed down, as both these things are ruinous to linoleum. A little felt paper or even common newspaper laid underneath very evenly will help in making the linoleum last longer. If a linoleum with a flowered design is chosen, remember that the pattern always runs into the room from the door, and never vary this rule except in the case of turning an old piece that is getting the worse for wear in certain places. No one questions, though, the superiority in every way of the plain oak colored linoleums, which are to be had in plain colors for the centre of the room, with a fancy border in two shades of oak. Certainly, the simplest to lay is the striped, where two shades of oak are represented, each bar being about three inches wide. This linoleum, when well laid has the exact appearance of a hard-wood floor and any colored square of carpet or home-made mat looks well laid upon it.

Small pieces of what is left over can be cut into ovals, squares, or fancy-shaped mats for the dinner table. They will wear almost forever, and at the same time preserve the polish of the table, as the heat from the dishes will not pass through the linoleum. There is no great washing, starching and doing up of these mats, but when anything is spilt on them they can be scrubbed and washed clean in a few moments.

Also a few small round mats for the flower-pots in the window will keep the paint from being scratched, by the roughness of the saucer of the flower-pot.

To soften hard water, add a little borax.

There is no solution of any social problem without sympathy.

Folks need what is in your heart more than what is in your hand.

He who would practice true economy must forswear the cheap and the shoddy; he must be content with the best.

Lamp wicks should be soaked in strong vinegar, and then well dried before using them. This precaution, it is said, will ensure a better light and a freedom from smoked lamp chimneys.

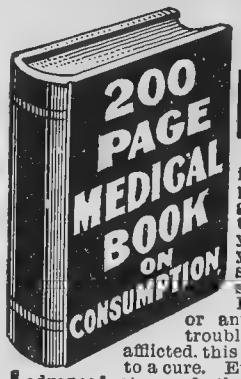
'Subtraction had just been introduced in the small girl's class and that evening she was zealously writing in her home-work book.

"'What are you doing?" asked her mother.

"'We have new examples now," was the reply. "We have to add backwards."'

'When told that a clergyman who had been tried for maiming and killing cattle that had strayed into his grounds, was not found guilty only because the judge did not know what punishment to inflict, Sydney Smith said, as nothing was too severe for him, 'He should be preached to death by wild curates.' Again, of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Sydney said, when some difficulties were suggested against the wood paving of the Cathedral precincts, 'Let them put their heads together and the thing is done?"

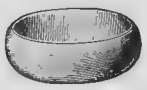
Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 594 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

FREE



Send us your name and address for 12 pieces of Jewelry to sell at 10 cents each. When sold send us the $1.20 and we will send you these TWO SOLID GOLD filled RINGS. We trust you with the Jewelry and will send it all charges paid. Send us your name and address now.

STAR MFG. CO., 71 Roy St., PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

My Free Trial Treatment May Cure You

Kingston, Ont', June 6th, 1904.

Dear Mrs. Currrah,—I feel so very much better after using the ten days' treatment of Orange Lily you were kind enough to send, that I will not require any more. In fact, I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment, Miss F T W.

Similar letters to the above are not infrequent though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use Orange Lily longer than the Free Trial Treatment in order to effect a complete cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use Orange Lily or not. It is not taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's disorders, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and Orange Lily will relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure.

In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, without cost, I will send enough of Orange Lily for 10 days' treatment absolutely free to each lady who will send me her address. MRS. F. U. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

A MAN WITH STRENGTH

A MAN OF COURAGE

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause, which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength I can make as good as he ever was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of nature.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt supplies.

A MAN AMONG MEN

Are you discontented? Do you realize that you are not what you ought to be? Do you dread unknown dangers and start at sudden sounds? Are you nervous? Do you realize that you are not what you ought to be? Do you have shooting pains in the head, or "come and go" pains in the back? Is it hard to get to sleep, and do you arise more tired than when you go to bed? Does your stomach bloat, and do you seem to have spots floating before your eyes? Are you losing flesh? Is your memory defective? Does your breath get short upon slight exertion? These are a few of the symptoms of nervousness. This condition is the result of overwork, constipation and numerous other causes, which are explained in my beautifully illustrated 80 page book, which is free for the asking. It tells what other men have suffered and how they cured themselves.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

builds up broken down men, restores youth and vitality, and makes men look and feel strong. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Loss of Power and every evidence of weakness in men and women. It will not fail; it cannot fail, as it infuses in the weakened parts the force of life and strength.

Rupture Cured and Strength Restored.

Dr McLaughlin: Dear Sir.—"I received your Belt, and have found great benefits from its use. I used it as you directed, and found it perfectly satisfactory. I have some more customers for you, but it is the money that sticks them; but if they had the Belt for a while, and experienced its benefits, they would soon get the money. I feel stronger in every way. It is everything you say and more, for it is a sure cure.

Yours very truly, **Wm. E. Good, Indian Head, Assa.**

The confidence I have in the wonderful curative powers of my Belt allows me to offer any man or woman who can give me reasonable security on the use of the Belt at my risk, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands in the past year. It is a quick and lasting cure for all Nervous Debility, Weakness, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Hips (Sciatica), Lumbago, Constipation, Indigestion, Weak Kidneys, Failing Memory and all evidences of breaking down. It cures when all else has failed.

CALL TO-DAY. FREE BOOK.

This Book should be read by every man. It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Call if you can; if you can't, send coupon for our beautifully illustrated 80-page Free Book.

Dr. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Gentlemen.—Please send me prepaid, your free book.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday until 9 p.m.

We especially request that all letters intended for this department be addressed to The Boys' and Girls' Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

Boy With the Hoe.

Say, how do you hoe your row, young chap?
Say, how do you hoe your row?
Do you hoe it fair,
Do you hoe it square,
Do you hoe the best you know?
Do you cut the weeds, as you ought to do,
And leave what's worth while there?
The harvest you'll garner depends on you,
Are you working it on the square?

Are you killing the noxious weeds, young chap?
Are you making it straight and clean?
Are you going straight
At a hustling gait?
Are you scattering all that's mean?
Do you laugh and sing and whistle shrill
And dance a step or two
As the rows you hoe up the hill?
The harvest is up to you.

Viewing a Deer in its Wild State.

Melfort, Sask., March 16, 1908.

Dear Editor,—I am writing to thank you for the nice book you sent me by the name of Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life Among the Lowly. You could not have sent me a better one.

Did any of the readers ever see a deer? I have, and I think they are very pretty. I will tell you how it happened. I was hunting for cattle. It was late in the fall, and the white frost lay heavy on the trees. It was early in the morning, about seven o'clock. I was riding along on horseback when I came across the beautiful creature standing on an old hay stack bottom. He stopped eating and looked at me for fully five minutes, then raising his right front foot stamped a warning to his mate. He waited a minute until he heard the answer, then away. This deer was very large and had seven prongs on each horn. One of our neighbors shot this same deer a few months afterwards. His neck was so large that a good sized horse collar would not fit it. Wishing your paper every success, I remain, Laughing Water. (Aged 12.)

Daughter of a Klondyker.

Bethune, Sask, March 6, 1908.

Dear Editor,—My father was one of the party of men that went from Montreal to the Klondike ten years ago. He went by the Peace River route, and for two years he had a very hard time of it. He brought home several specimens of gold which we girls are going to have made into rings. He went back to Montreal again where we had lived for ten years, but he always wanted to come West.

When we came to live at Bethune three years ago it was very lonely; there was hardly anyone living here. There was just a station and a store in what was called "town." We took a homestead and bought half a section a mile and a half from town. We have five horses and some cattle. For pets we have two Collie dogs and two cats.

I go to school every day where there are now over thirty on the roll. We have a nice school decorated with many beautiful oak framed pictures that we got from the Royal Crown Co. They gave us two, and for each of the others we sent one dollar and twenty five wrappers. Your well wisher, Alice Hamilton.

Keeps Seven Cats to Kill Gophers.

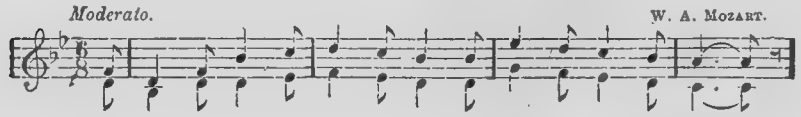
Bethune, Sask.

Dear Editor,—Hoping to be a farmer some day, I read the Nor'-West Farmer every chance I get. My father has a homestead six miles from town. We moved into town in September and we are going out in April.

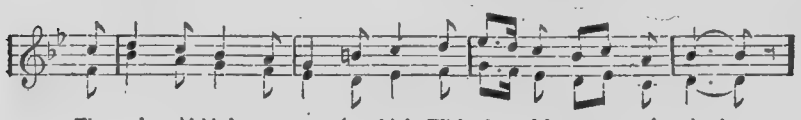
We had a box-social in the schoolhouse here some time ago. Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Lumsden, gave a lecture on the "British Flag." He showed how our flag came to have the different

THE GLAD SPRING DAY.

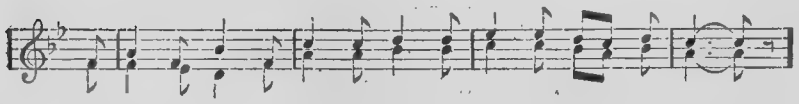
Moderato. W. A. MOZART.



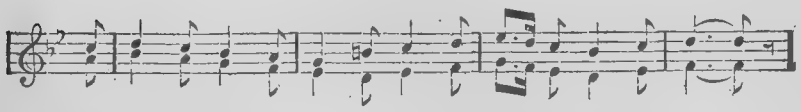
1. The crim - son clouds a - cross the sky, A ro - sy lus - tre fling,
2. A thous- and flow'rs their per-fume bring, To scent the morn- ing air,
3. Oh! break of drow - sy sleep the chains, And come and taste the bliss,



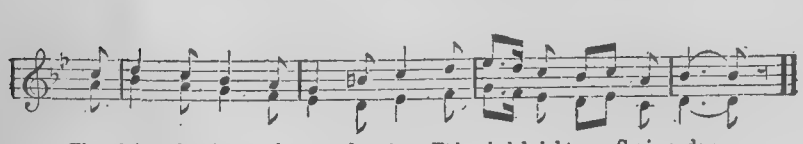
The wak-en'd birds are soar - ing high, With joy - ful car - ol - ing!
A thou- sand buds are o - pen - ing, In dew - y fra - grance fair;
That floods the vales, and hills and plains, On such a morn as this.



A- down the hills the shin - ing rills Are sing - ing blithe and gay,
O'er rock and tree, and danc - ing sea, The joy - ous sun - beams play,
When land and sea are full. of glee, No long - er will we stay,



Then join the chime of morn - ing time, This glad, bright new Spring day,
Then join the chime of morn - ing time, This glad, bright new Spring day,
Then join the chime of morn - ing time, This glad, bright new Spring day,



Then join the chime of morn - ing time, This glad, bright new Spring day.
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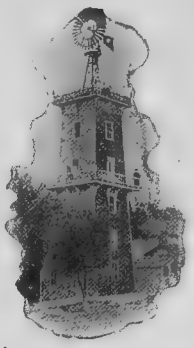
Then join the chime of morn - ing time, This glad, bright new Spring day.



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Lead in Quality and Price.

8 ft. mill and 30 ft. tower ..... **60 Dollars**
12 ft. mill with mast grinder ..... **100 Dollars**
13 ft. mill with mast grinder ..... **110 Dollars**
14 ft. mill with 8 inch floor grinder.... ..... **160 Dollars**

Any handy man can erect one. Printed instructions with each mill.

Guaranteed First-Class or Money Refunded

REPAIRS FOR **Chicago Aermotor** IN STOCK

Our Pumps are made specially for the West. Catalogue Free. Address:

Brandon Pump and Windmill Works, DEPT. B., **Brandon, Man.**

THE VOLLMAR IMPROVED PERFECT WASHING MACHINE

Here is a washer that will wash your clothes clean, not leaving a particle of dirt. All you have to do is to stand by the washer, move the handle back and forth for a few minutes and your washing is done.

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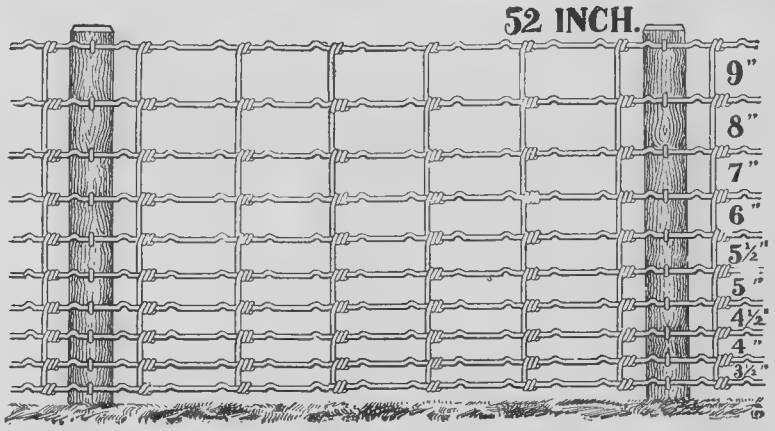

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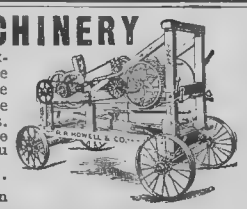

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crosses and colors and told many tales of noble deeds that were done under the "Floating Banner."

We have seven cats which we are keeping to keep the gophers from eating our garden.

My uncle got his arm broken as he was coming home with a load of wood. The horses being unable to hold back the load, ran with it to the bottom of the hill, and he was thrown off the load. He was coming down the Qu'Appelle Valley. I remain yours truly, Douglas Irwin.

Some Prairie Fires.

Round Up, Alta., March 17, 1908.

Dear Editor,—I live in the foot hills, which Ralph Conner tells about in one of his books.

We had three prairie fires in our district this winter. One of our neighbors was burning up the rest of the straw which the cattle did not eat, so the land would be ready for spring. About three weeks after, a big wind came along and started the fire up. When the fire got on the grass, away it went. it went one mile before it died out. We could not put it out because it was too windy, but the road stopped it. Late in the evening another fire started below this one. It went more than one mile. It nearly burnt our minister's home out. He had his house on one side of the creek; the fire came by the other side. The creek was only about three feet wide. A few days afterwards another big wind started up the fire between these two, but it did not do much harm. Murdy McDougall.

From a Bright Little Seven Year Old.

Bellview Farm, Brandon Hills, March 16th, 1908.

Dear Editor,—This is my first letter to your valuable paper. Papa has taken your paper for a number of years and we all like it fine. I like reading the boys' and girls' letters.

I am only seven years old and go to school every day. Our school is two and a half miles away, so we always drive a pony, as it is too far to walk. We had a school concert last Friday night. It was really good. I said a recitation and sang with some other girls.

Papa has four large wolf hounds. They have caught two foxes and sixteen wolves this winter. I am learning to skate, but my ankles are rather weak. I have two dolls; I call them Matilda May and Jean. I got eleven Xmas presents this year, so I guess old Santa Claus did not forget me. I remain, yours truly, Lena Roddick.

Among the Hills, Lakes and Trees.

Makaroff, Man., March 13, 1908.

Dear Editor,—I am going to tell you about the country up here. It is a very hilly country. Just west of us are a lot of hills, and between the hills runs a very crooked creek. It is called the Boggy, beause it is so boggy. To the south of us lies a great chain of lakes. They are about 30 feet deep. In the summer we bathe in them; one is not as deep as the others. This country is full of sloughs, which is a nuisance to the country. There is a lot of timber which lies to the north. There is a lot of tamarac, spruce and pine. There is also a saw mill up there. The wolves are very thick this winter. My brother shot a lot of them. We have had a very fine winter this year. Around here the roads drift in very badly. I remain, Yours sincerely. Maggie McCorquadale.

Little Gleanings from Letters.

Although we cannot use their letters in full, the writers whose names are given have sent us the following paragraphs, which will be of interest to all:—

Geo. Burnett, Oxbow, Sask.:—"The Souris river, which runs near here, is beginning to be noted for its beaver. Five years ago there was only one dam, and now there are small dams all along as far as I know the river. A man from St. Paul, who is supposed to be a millionaire, bought a farm on the banks of the river and calls it Beaver Dale because there were beaver in large numbers."

Avis E. Smith, McLean, Sask.:—"I have a pony whose name is Neche, a cow named Topsy, two calves named Fairy and Muggins."

Lizzie Smith, Wellwood, Man.:—"Like some of the other members, I am a collector of postcards, and I would like a post card shower in April. I hope many of the members will remember me and I will answer all post cards received."

Sarah Corey, Nesbitt, Man.:—"We have had the telephone in our house for over a year, and find it very handy. Our father got us a small Camera last summer. We have taken a few snapshots. I have taken quite a few music lessons on the piano, and play duets with my sister."

Clifford Landerkin, Pilot Mound, Man.:—"I have a very good dog. He goes after the cows for me. We have a windmill which does the grinding, pumping, elevating and churning."

Arthur H. Davies, Willow Range, Man..:—"My papa went to the old country this winter. He did not like it there, is was so damp, and he was very glad to get back to sunny Manitoba."

Muriel Langrish, Oxbow, Sask.:—"I have a post card album and I have 59 post cards in it. I like collecting them very much."

Friend—'And how do you feel today, old fellow? Crusty Invalid—'Umph! No better and no worse.' Friend—'Sure, my boy, I'm as sorry for you as I'm glad to hear it!'

He: My darling, you must be mine. I yearn for you every day.

She: That's all right; but what I want to know is, will you earn for me after we are married?

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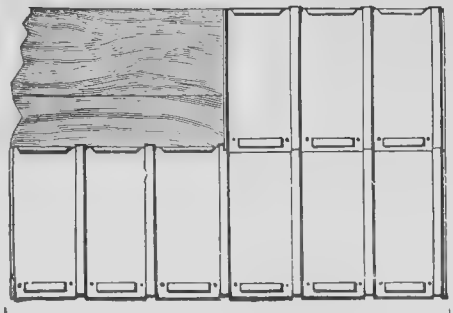

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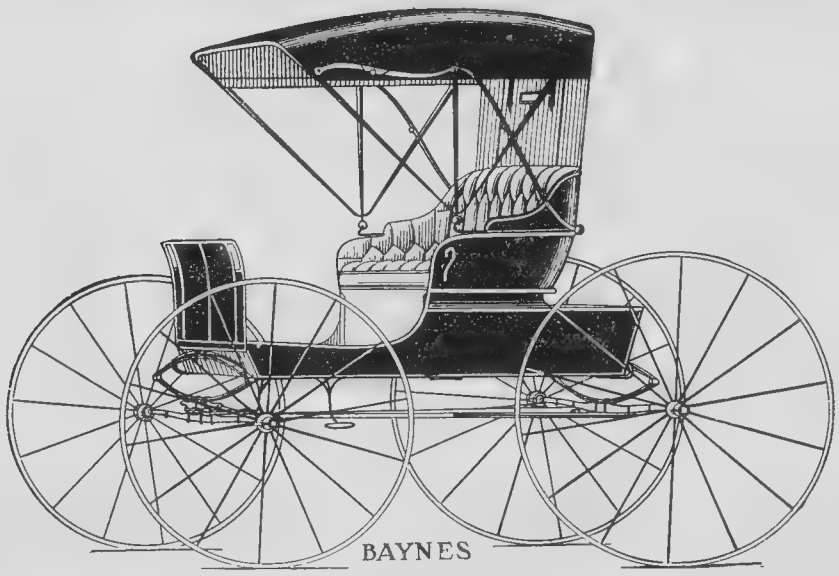

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Weeds and the Winter Suspension of the Herd Law.

Farmer, Tregarva, Sask. — "Our provincial governments profess to be making great efforts to solve the weed question in the West, and no doubt are doing much good work in that direction, but it seems to me that they are neglecting the only thing that will give good farmers a fighting chance against weeds. I refer to the absurd abrogation of the herd law in winter.

"The best means the farmer has for cleaning the land, and the one most generally recommended by the government experts, is the summer-fallow. Now of what use is it for a man to spend a great deal of labor killing weeds on his summerfallow when he knows that all through the winter it will be tramped over and over by herds of horses and cattle who have been feeding on the dirtiest farms in the neighborhood? Some of our best farmers are discovering new patches of wild oats and French weed in places where they did not know they existed and on land that they have summer fallowed very carefully. They wonder how they came to be there, but the reason is not far to seek. With dirty patches of uncut crop and stacks of green straw full of bad seeds, it only needs a visit or two from a band of twenty or thirty horses wandering over miles of country to sow your farm past all redemption.

"In British Columbia when farmers are pestered with wild horses they have the privilege of shooting them, but here we suffer all the annoyance of wild bands of horses absolutely without remedy.

"Oh but I hear some one remark: 'Why don't you fence your farm?' That remark is evidently made by a man who owns more stock than he cares to feed or look after at home, and certainly comes with good grace. Suppose that one man in six keeps a lot of stock, does it not look unreasonable that the other five who keep no more than they can feed at home must fence their farms to accommodate the other man, and then in spite of it all he can do without a fence and laugh at his neighbors?

"Then again fencing does not solve the question by any means. Suppose a hard bank of snow drifts up against your fence, as it is very apt to do, the roving nuisances can walk right over your fence, and if you drive them off they follow you back and are there as soon as you.

"Even supposing that fencing does solve the question, I would like to ask where the money and material are to come from. The price of fencing material at present is almost prohibitive. I leave small poplar posts out of the question, for they rot so quickly and break off so easily in the winter when it is impossible to replace them that they are almost useless. Then again it costs three quarters as much to fence a half section as it does a whole section, and half as much for a quarter section as for a whole section. Now if fencing became general, the supply of material would soon run so low that prices would be altogether out of reach.

"Then, again, fences are a nuisance to the wheat farmer for you can not plow close to them, and thus a breeding ground for weeds is left all along your fields, whereas in our present fenceless condition we can plow and cultivate to the very edge of the grass.

"I would not say a word against mixed farming, but I do say that those who wish to keep much stock should accept the inconvenience of it and not lay the burden on their neighbors."

Mr. Millar on the Profit on Street Wheat.

John Millar, Indian Head, Sask., writes:—"In your excellent report of the Grain Growers' convention at Saskatoon the statement is made that certain statements I submitted seemed to show an average profit of 2 per cent. on street wheat. The statement I read from covers the business of the years 1905, 1906 and first part of 1907, and was not a sworn statement from a grain firm but rather a calculation made by the Commission of the profit on street wheat for the years named above. It shows an average profit on street wheat during that time of 3 1-5 cents per bushel where wheat was bought at the price wired out from the Grain Dealers' Association. We know of no instance of wheat being bought for less than the price wired out, but in very many cases buyers at or near competing points were paying more than price wired out."

Ed. Note.—Mr. Millar's letter should have appeared in an earlier issue, but was accidentally omitted.

Thistles and Rape.

Anti-weed Homesteader, Earl Grey, Sask., sends us the following clipping out of some other paper:

"Fancy two plants being so unfriendly that the mere neighborhood of one is death to the other. Yet this is the case with two well known English plants. These are the thistle and the rape. If a field is infested with thistles which come up year after year and ruin the crops, all you have to do is to sow it with rape. The thistle will be absolutely annihilated."

Our correspondent wishes to know if the statement is correct. We should say in reply that it is not true, although there may be a suggestion in it. A crop of rape may be sown in June, and if the land was plowed just before sowing and then the rape was cultivated as long as possible afterwards, no doubt the thistles would be pretty well finished, but it would be the cultivation and not the rape that would be the destroying agent. One may trust a thistle to neighbor with any other plant that lives; it is a very sociable being.

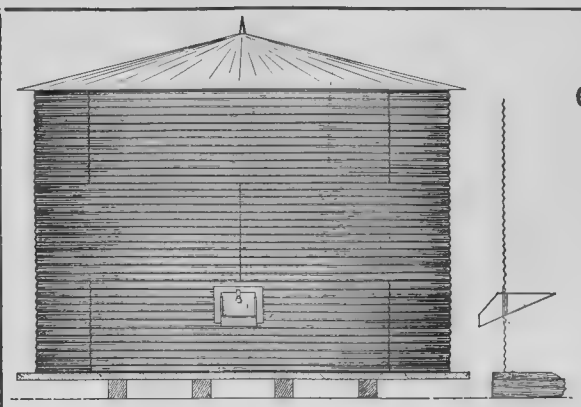
Transplanting Large Trees

G. A. G., Redvers, Sask. — "In transplanting maples that are about 8 to 10 feet high, which is the best time, and what is the best way to do it? How much of the tops should be cut off?"

Answer.—Maples are transplanted in the same way as almost any other tree. About May 5 is the best time; in a very early spring, perhaps a few days earlier. Dig up all the roots you can with the trees, and if they have to be taken any distance, throw some straw, old bags or something of the sort among the roots and keep moist. Cut off the ends of the limbs, taking off perhaps two-thirds of the branch growth. Plant a little lower than the tree originally grew and in good mellow soil. Tramp the soil well about the roots, and do not bank up around the tree. Have the tree in a slight depression, so that the rain will run toward it, not away from it.

Sowing Grass Seed.

W. T., Melfort, Sask.—"I wish to ask how I may sow timothy, western rye grass, Hungarian, and seed of like nature. I have nothing but an ordinary single disc drill and wish to try some of the above varieties for hay this spring. I understand that there are attachments for seed drills to do this work, and I see the seedsmen advertising a wheelbarrow affair. If it is necessary to invest in



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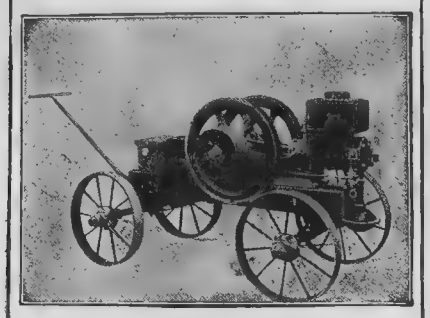

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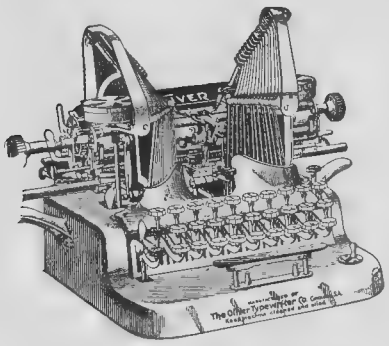

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one of the above for the purpose of properly placing this seed, which do you advise me to get? The acreage intended for hay will be about ten acres now. I thought of sowing about one bushel of oats with a mixture of timothy and western rye grass. I would then get oat hay the first year. Ditto and seed to Hungarian. If you can suggest anything that would be more satisfactory, I will be pleased to hear."

Answer.—It is a mistake to sow grass seed by any method that will place it deeply in the ground, and one or two strokes with the ordinary drag harrow will usually suffice to cover it quite well. There are grass seed sowing attachments that go on to drills and work very satisfactorily, but we should prefer those that go behind rather than in front of the grain box. When you wish to sow only a few acres, we think that you can do it quite well enough by hand. Sow thinly on an acre at first, and if the seed is not going on thickly enough put on a little more afterward. The first acre will give you an idea as to how you are getting along and whether to sow thicker or thinner. Follow the sowing by harrowing.

We are not sure that we understand your proposal regarding the Hungarian millet. Hungarian is an annual, and therefore it would be useless to sow it with oats, expecting a crop of hay next year. It is valuable sometimes to sow as a "catch crop" late in the season, but we would advise you to sow oats for this year's feed, rather than Hungarian (which may introduce weeds). Oat sheaves cut on the green side will compare favorably with millet for any kind of feeding, and they are safer to give to horses.

Flaxseed for Calves.

J.C., Sask.,—"Is flaxseed, boiled, the best substitute for butter fat in separated milk for feeding calves? How should it be prepared? And what quantity of it should be fed per gallon of separated milk?"

Answer.—See the information given by Prof. Grisdale on this subject in our live stock department.

Believes that there Should be More Homestead Inducements for Women.

Rip Van Winkle, Slager, Sask.—"As a reader of your valuable paper, probably it would not be out of place for me to make a few suggestions through your columns on a matter that I consider of vital importance for the welfare of the future west.

"It cannot be disputed that we have the finest soil to be had on the American continent, which with the labor of our sturdy farmers is producing the finest sample and the largest yield per acre that can be produced. And still, with all of these rich endowments, there are other things that will have to be accomplished before we can expect this western domain of ours to attain the pinnacle of perfection. There is something beside soil produced crops that goes a long way to making a nation great; that is our homes. Now can it be disputed that there are not the number of actual homes on our prairie farms that there ought to be? When you look over the last census returns and see the number of bachelors in Saskatchewan alone, you will doubtless come to the conclusion that there could be many more happy firesides. Of course, there are many thousands of women that are taking their share of responsibility with their husbands, and are adorning the prairies with their presence, for what could we do without good women? But still there could be thousands more made comfortable and gain homes with our strong, brave Canadian farmers. Then you will hear the women ask: 'What inducements are there for us to become citizens of the West? It is true that wages are good for domestic work, but the law does not protect the wives; they have no say in the running of affairs at all." Now is it not a fact? Just a few days ago I saw a family sold out of house and home by a company, when the poor woman should have had a chance anyway to have held or signed away her share of her husband's property. Take it as it is to-day, a worthless, drunken husband can mortgage or sell his slave of a wife out of house and home, and she has no way of applying any safety brake, for there is none. And then you speak of 'rights of women!'

"Now, let us give the fair sex some inducements to become citizens of our country. We have the medicine all ready mixed; why not apply it? The Hon. Clifford Sifton made the suggestion that the odd quarters should be made available for homestead. Why not enlarge; why not say that any male or female can in future take of our land to the extent of a quarter section? Then I think the woman will become an equal citizen. The plan is working alright in Dakota. Let us give it a trial; then probably in a few years we will see bigger farms and more married men.

"The good man can farm his wife's quarter, but she in turn can hold it in her name so that she is not altogether dependent on him; and I believe this is the only way that we will ever see the prairies bloom to their fullest extent, bloom with young children. A single man takes away everything when he leaves the neighborhood or dies. A married man generally leaves landmarks that grow from generation to generation.

"Let women have homesteads as an inducement, and there will be the dawning of a new era. Western Canada must have homes; let the women have some share in making them."

Mr. P. O. Felt, Mortlach, Sask., and his 18lb. turnip. This fine vegetable measured 12 inches in diameter.

Weed Destruction.

D. C., Herbert, Sask.—"I have been reading in your paper the advice of correspondents as to how to destroy weeds, and I notice that one man asks in particular how to best destroy thistles. I will give him the benefit of my experience. Ten years ago this summer I was farming on my mother's farm in Ontario, and we had some very bad patches of thistles. We used to go through the grain after it was up about six inches and cut them off with a dull scythe, and let the sun wither them away. That worked fairly well, but it had to be done every year. I remember that there was a ten acre field very bad, and also another patch of three acres was so bad that nothing would grow but thistles. Summer fallowing was no use; there would be just as many the next year. So I left the patch till on in June. Then I plowed it well and sowed one bushel of buckwheat to the acre, the land being poor. After a few days there was a thick carpet of thistles and buckwheat. It was a fight as to which was to have first place; finally the buckwheat got ahead and it stooled out, and with the broad leaves and so many different branches to each stem the thistles were completely choked out and I never had any more bother with that piece while I was there. The main thing is to get them growing and not let them have the sunlight to mature. Now, I see no reason why buckwheat should not do as well in the

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Any farmer who knows fence knows Ideal is his kind as soon as he sees it. He sees the big, strong wires and how they are put together and that pretty nearly settles it.

When he wants particulars, he gets them straight. He finds Ideal wires are all No. 9 wires, the heaviest that are used for fencing in Canada. ALL No. 9, mind you; not big at top and bottom with some flimsy light ones in between.

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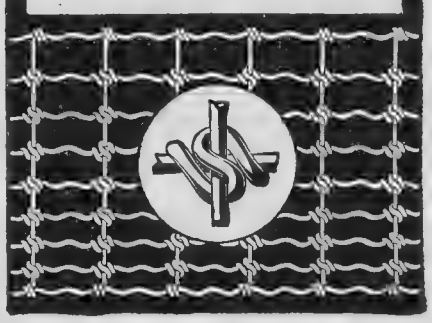

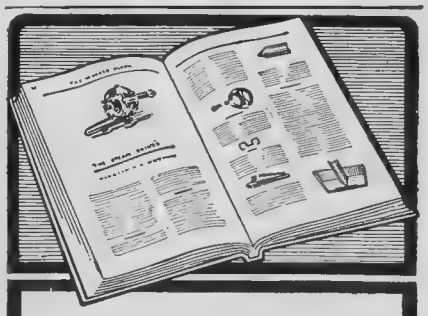

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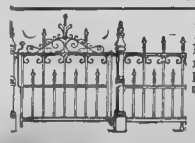

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West. I do not suppose that the season is long enough in the West for it to ripen, but if it will kill thistles alone that should do.

"I am going to try to clean the seeds out of a dirty piece of land I have here. Last fall I disced it all up well before the ground got too dry and I intend to leave it till after seeding and then disc it again. I will then let the seeds get a good start, and then about the end of June I will put on the plow and turn them under and harrow it over well. I will then keep discing it regularly all summer till the freeze up. I have some wild oats, not many; the rest is mostly cockle and mustard, with some stinkweed in a small strip of it. Now, I would like to get the opinion of some one else as to whether or not I am on the right method to rid myself of these pests. The land is a clay loam. Three crops have been taken off it and part of it was plowed once since it was broken up, so that mostly all the seeds lie on the top of the ground. I should like to know if one light plowing and later cross it with a deeper plowing would be better than one deep plowing at the first time. I will be pleased to get advice from some one experienced in this line, and I hope that any advice given will be of some benefit to other readers."

Ed. Note.—We do not wish to discourage others from replying to the question of this correspondent because we offer our own opinion. The fall and spring diskings should leave this land in first rate shape for the growth of these weed seeds, particularly if the drag harrows followed right after the disk this spring, and the largest destruction of weeds will occur when the plow turns under the weeds that are started during May. The most natural time for most seeds to grow is during the spring, and it is important to give the seeds every chance at that time, destroying the resultant plants completely by burying them later on.

The stink weed is a winter annual and calls for some special attention. It may be that plants would grow last fall, live through the winter, and escape destruction by the disks this spring. These would ripen their seed by the end of June or thereabouts, and it would be likely that if they were buried even after the pods were well formed and developed the seeds would mature underground. Special pains should be taken to see that all of these stinkweed plants that have wintered over are destroyed this spring as fall grown stinkweed plants bear a great profusion of seed.

Some Grass Questions.

Subscriber, Burnt Lake, Alta.—"1. What kind of grass seed would you advise me to sow on low land, and how much to the acre? The hay should be used for milch cows and to fatten steers, with grain, of course.

"2. What would be the best to sow for pasturing calves in the summertime? I have been pasturing them on natural pasture, but I want something better. I feed them either skim milk or whey."

Answer.—1. Timothy makes its best showing upon lands that are damp, deep and rich, and we believe that you will find it the most satisfactory. Of course, if this land is so low as to stand under water for any length of time, the tame grass will die out and only wild varieties will appear. But we presume that such is not the case. Western rye grass makes a good hay combination mixed with timothy, and you could try some seed mixed on a part of the land and compare results. We expect, however, that on the low soil the timothy will surpass the rye grass and perhaps even crowd it out. Of the clovers alsike is best suited to cool, moist soils, and a little seed mixed in would give it a trial. Do not sow too much seed to the acre. About four pounds of timothy will be enough, and the meadow will not become sod bound as soon as though more seed were used. Ten or twelve pounds of western rye grass seed is enough; if these two are mixed, you can easily decide upon the amount according to their proportions. Four or five pounds to the acre of alsike might be mixed in without the necessity of lessening the amount of the other seeds very greatly.

2. The above combination on such land should make a good permanent pasture for calves. Brome grass would make more showing early in the season and also late in the fall, but some farmers find it hard to eradicate. If you only wish some annual crop for fall pasture, sow fall rye to be eaten off during all the early part of the spring and summer and then rape or oats sown in June for late pasturing. Rape will give a heavy yield, and deserves to be more widely sown, but might bloat calves if they were let on it while frozen or wet with dew. If, however, they are on it all the time, we think there need be no fear of trouble.

We may just add that whey, unless perfectly sweet and given in limited quantities, is not fit for calf food, and it would pay to feed some whole oats as a supplement to the skim milk.

World's Record in Butter Production.

E. G., Red Deer, Alta.—"What is the highest amount of butter to be made from the milk of any one cow in a single year?"

Answer.—The world's record in butterfat production is held by a Holstein cow, Colantha 4th's Johanna, which produced in twelve months 27,432 pounds of milk and 998 pounds of butter fat. This amount of butter fat is more than 16 per cent. higher than any previous official record for annual production of butter fat. In ordinary buttermaking, this amount of butter fat would make about 1,165 pounds of butter, or an average of 3 1-5 pounds of butter per day throughout the entire twelve months.

Size of a Morgen.

R. H. B., Gillingham, Alta.—"Can you tell me how many acres are contained in a morgen, a South African measurement of land?"

Answer.— The morgen is a measure of surface now or formerly in use in Germany and elsewhere in Europe. It has varied considerably in extent. The Berlin morgen is equal to about 0.631 acres. It is said to have been 2.0076 acres in Amsterdam. The introduction of the use of the word in South Africa was no doubt made by the Dutch who settled there. The word was frequently used in old conveyances of property along the Hudson river in the United States, and from some old Annals of Albany, N. Y., the following is taken: "Seven morgens of land were equal to fifteen acres."

Implement Shed.

Subscriber, Saskatchewan. — "I propose building an implement shed with tamarac frame and sheeting with good half-inch lumber, lapping one board about three quarters inch over the next one. Can you tell me if this method would make a fairly good roof, if well tarred? I have planned to leave the front of the shed open. Which would be the best direction to have the shed face, so that snow would not drift too much? Facing east with slight shelter on north end is my proposed position."

Answer.—We should rather put the boards on the roof running lengthwise from eave to ridge than running parallel with the eaves. Good boards put across the roof with a good pitch and a fair lap will turn rain for some time, but as soon as the sun cracks them they leak very badly. Cracks running up and down the roof, as anyone can see, would do much less harm. Tarring might prevent cracking to some extent, but it would scarcely do so absolutely. We think that the direction in which you propose to face this shed would be as good as could be suggested.

Some Grain Growers' Resolutions.

The secretary of the Pine Creek branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association sends us the following resolutions, passed at a recent meeting:

"Resolved that in the opinion of the Pine Creek grain growers the buying and selling of options in wheat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is the means and cause of false quotations on the price of wheat and gives a false impression to the foreign markets of the

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In 5 gallon lots, per lb	19c
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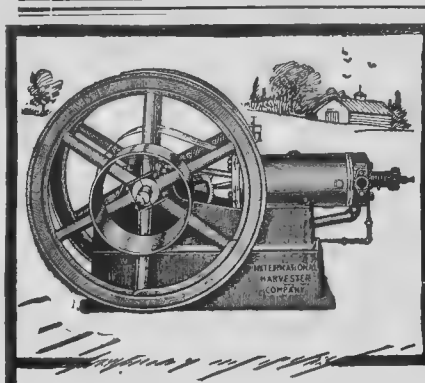

A Reliable Power as a Farm Help

FARMERS are getting over doing things the hard, slow way. The very general use of farm powers is an example.

As a matter of fact, the farmer has as great need of a reliable power as the mechanic.

Take the average barn for illustration. Locate one of the simple, dependable I. H. C. gasoline engines, such as is shown here, outside the barn door, or within the barn, for that matter, and what a world of hard labor it will save! You will have a power house on your farm.

It will grind feed, operate the fanning mill, turn the grindstone, pump water, run the cream separator, elevate hay to the mow, and do a dozen other things.

The old way was to use the horses in a tread power or on a circular drive, to operate a complicated system of gear wheels.

The consequence was that most of the hard power jobs were hand jobs.

I. H. C. engines, being so simple, so efficient, so dependable, and furnishing abundant power at so little cost, have established a new order of things.

Any one who will carefully consider the matter must see that they are money makers and money savers.

They make short, easy, pleasant work of what always has been hard, slow work.

They save the farmer's strength, save him wages of hired men, save time, and enable him to do more work and make more money out of his farm than ever was possible before.

There is no doubt that on the average farm an I. H. C. gasoline engine will more than repay its first cost each year.

The nice adaptation of these engines to all farm duties is one of their most excellent features

They are built in:—
VERTICAL, 2 and 3-Horse Power.
HORIZONTAL (Stationary and Portable), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-Horse Power.
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AIR COOLED, 1-Horse Power.
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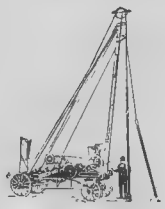

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quantity of wheat we have in store for shipment, thereby causing a depression in the local markets and thus causing a loss to the producer, and that we request the central executive to urge the Dominion government to amend the Criminal Code so as to make it a criminal offense to buy and sell options in wheat on the floor of the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg."

"Resolved that we support the central executive in their endeavor to carry out the findings of the conference held in June last re government ownership of elevators and a sample market at Winnipeg, as outlined by E. A. Partridge at the annual convention held in Brandon, and that we, the Pine Creek Grain Growers, are willing to put up 50 cents per member to form a fund for this purpose, and if necessary keep one or two of our executive at Ottawa to watch our interest there or for them to get legal advice if necessary."

A Balky Horse.

Reader, Lockwood, Sask.—"I have a big, strong horse. He pulls well to the wagon but when I hitch him to the plow he stops one or two rods within the end of the field and will not pull out to the end; he simply stops and does not move. If I try to make him pull, he turns his head around to his side. I have petted him and tried to lead him, but he refuses to move. I have unhitched him and given him a hard whipping but all in vain. He does not refuse to pull if I turn around and plow back on the field."

Answer.—This horse is balky, and you will have to be careful how you handle him or you may make him worse. Whipping such a horse is generally of no use. You may succeed in getting him to plow to the end by blind-folding him, so that he cannot see where he is going and will not be able to recognize when he is getting near to the end of the field. Different horsemen have different ways of treating balky horses. One of the most successful ways of making a balky horse work is to hitch him to a tried and trusty animal that will pull up steadily but surely. Take a small stout cord, a small rope is good, and fix it with a noose around the tail of the balky horse after the fashion of a crupper. Pass the free end of the rope over the horse's back and tie it to the large hame rings of the other horse. Have the rope adjusted right as to length and then start the old horse up quietly. Mr. Balky horse will perhaps lean back in his collar and not budge an inch, as was his usual custom. This will not continue long, however, for he will soon feel that noose tightening on his tail and the more he pulls back the tighter the noose draws and the harder the rope pulls at his tail-head. It will take just about ten seconds, if the rope and noose is fixed properly, to convince any balky horse that he has become addicted to a bad habit of which he should speedily rid himself. He will give a jump and may land three or four feet ahead of the other horse, and perchance lean back in his collar again but just as soon as that noose begins to drawn on his tail Mr. Horse will begin to move, and after two or three times backing up on the noose he will walk right off and, with most horses, the balking habit will be completel overcome. This treatment will not injure the animal but it will teach him a valuable lesson which is hard to learn in any other way.

Cost of Grade.

Reservoir, Sask.—"Will you kindly let me know how much the following grade would cost, basing the cost of team and man at $4.00 per day: Grade to be 84 feet long, 10 feet high, 6 feet on top, sloping to bottom as ordinary road grades?"

Answer.—This is a very difficult question to answer from this distance without knowing more of the particulars of the work in question. The cost of doing this work will depend altogether on how much dirt a man and team can move in a day, and that will vary greatly according to the kind of dirt to be moved. If the dirt is a sandy loam, free from rocks and stumps, it is very evident that more can be moved than if it were a heavy clay or if it were full of rocks and stumps. The experience of the man in charge of the work and the kind of men he has at work will also be factors which must be considered in estimating how much dirt a man and team can move. In good soil the handling of as much as 100 cubic yards of earth per day, or even more, would not be impossible, but quite the ordinary with a good gang. But taking it on the average 75 to 85 yards is about as much as can be reckoned on with the average dirt. Even this lower figure would perhaps be more than would be moved. We are informed that the lower figures are what contractors usually base their estimates on.

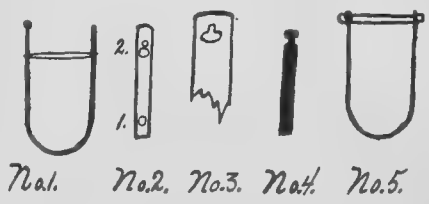
Such a grade as you specify would require something over 640 cubic yards of earth, 653 1-3 to be exact. Thus, at the rate of 80 yards per day, this grade would cost $32.00. We present these figures with a great deal of reservation as so much depends on the conditions and we could not know them all without seeing the work.

Cow Ties.

One of our subscribers at New Finland, Saskatchewan, writes concerning cow ties as follows:

"In your March 5 issue I saw an article on cow stanchions and other cow fasteners, but no mention was made of the kind of ties that the Finns and Swedes use. I will give some instructions as to how they are made, but cannot give very definite measurements as large cows need larger ties than smaller ones.

"First take a piece of willow about one and one-half inches thick and four or five feet long, free from knots, if possible. Bend this over a log or against your knee into the form of an arc, as shown in figure No. 1 and fasten the two free ends in position by tying with a string as shown in the illustration. Next make a cover or locking board by taking a piece of



hard board, about 1 x 2 x 12 inches. Make a hole in one end of this board, a little smaller than the size of the willow stick as shown at 1 in No. 2, and in the other end of the board make one hole with a one-inch auger and just above it a hole with a one-half inch auger as shown at 2 in No. 2. Then open these into each other as in No. 3.

"Now take the willow again and shave off the lumps and knots, if there be any, leaving one end its natural size, so that it can be slipped through the hole 1, in No. 2, of the cover board, without hindrance, to the big end which is left with a knob on it. This knob is left to prevent the cover board from slipping off and the willow from going clear through. Make the other end of the willow flat and just as thin as the small slit in the free end of the cover board, but leave a knob on the end of the willow as large as the willow is in its other parts, as shown in No. 4. Put the tie together by passing the cover-board over the free end of the willow, drawing it together until it slips into the slot in the board or lock. The willow should spring outward enough so that the cover will be easily held on, and you will have one of the very best kind of cow holders; it is so easy to put on and take off.

"The cover-board should be on top of the neck and a rope or chain fastened to the lower or curved part of the holder.

"This may also be made of steel, such as an old rake tooth; such an one would last almost forever."

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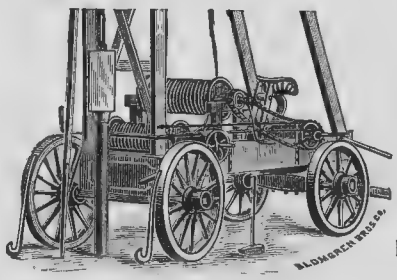

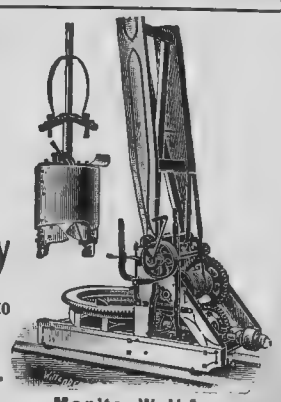

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Arbor Day.

The Western Horticultural Society has just prepared three press circulars relating to Arbor Day. In these circulars special reference is made to the observance of Arbor Day at our schools, but much information is given that is of general interest to the farmer as well. Lack of space prohibits us from making use of all the matter, but we select such portions as are best suited to our colums. Referring to the possibilities of Arbor Day improvement at our schools, the Society says.

POSSIBILITIES OF ARBOR DAY.

That the Arbor Day idea is a thoroughly practical one has been demonstrated by a few schools scattered here and there throughout the country, schools whose atractiveness of grounds becomes increasingly conspicuous as we contrast it with the lack of beauty so pronouncedly evident about school yards in general.

It is fundamental that children love the beautiful, the mysterious, and the wonderful. But this natural propensity can be developed, or it can be destroyed. And it is a sad fact that in so many cases the school environment does so much to destroy that which might be encouraged into one of the most beautiful traits of character. So long as we have school grounds and school buildings where everything is of the coarsest and the commonest and the least attractive order, how can we expect our children to take pride in their school home? Is it any wonder that broken fences, unhinged gates, and a general air of delapidation so often characterize our public school grounds? Loyalty to the school, which can do so much, is based on local pride, but how can there be local pride if there is nothing to be proud of?

In a proper observance of Arbor Day the planting must be done in a suitable place in the grounds. The children must not be expected to respect and preserve trees, shrubs and flowers if these stand in the way of their games. Therefore the ground should be large enough to afford a suitable playground quite apart from that used for beautification. And this causes us to observe that in many instances our school grounds are altogether too small, and that new land should be added before its cost becomes too great or for other reasons it becomes unavailable. For a country school with an average attendance of 25, an acre or an acre and a half would be little enough. Then the planting might be done in the front part of the grounds, and, behind this, divided off by a woven wire fence, or, better still, a close board fence could be the play ground.

The possibilities for beauty on the school ground are almost beyond the comprehension of those who have never seen it demonstrated. Horticultural knowledge in this country has now grown to the point where we know of dozens of trees, scores of ornamental shrubs, and almost hundreds of flowers that may be planted with good promise of success. Many of these are so beautiful and so easy of culture that properly cared for they are sure not only to captivate the children, but to surprise the teacher and the community as well. And if the school stands for education along essential lines, where could we find a more natural nursery for horticultural thought?

MATERIAL FOR ARBOR DAY PLANTING.

The second circular, dealing with material for Arbor Day planting, says :

In this second article we propose to deal principally with the question as to the material to be used. We may be permitted to say at the outset, however, that this society has prepared a complete list of all the trees, shrubs, perennials, fruits, etc., recomended as being desirable for planting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and that a copy of this list may be had free of cost by anyone sending an applcation to the Secretary of the Society, F. W. Brodrick, Agricultural College, Winnipeg. Better still would it be to include the regular membership fee of $1 and ask to be supplied with the premiums and past reports, which latter constitute quite a small horticultural library and are worth much more than the cost of membership to anyone who is anxious to gain horticultural information especially relating to the conditions peculiar to the Canadian Northwest.

We shall begin with a few of the larger trees that might be planted on a school ground—and of course what we say here will also apply practically as well in regard to planting upon private grounds.

Probably the tree that stands at the top of the list for general shade purposes on the school ground is the native white elm. In some parts of this country this species occurs naturally, so that it is possible to gather suitable individuals from beside the streams or in clumps scattered here and there over the prairie. The Dominion Forestry Branch also grows this tree (as also most of the other desirable species) at its Forestry Nursery station at Indian Head and distributes them free of charge to schools and other public institutions, as well as to private citizens, applying for them. Applications should be made to the Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

If the low side limbs be trimmed from a young elm tree, it rapidly shoots upward, producing a tough, strong stem that proves quite equal to the strain of carrying the heavy, spreading, graceful top which grows on and on to great proportions, becoming more and more beautiful as the years go by. There are few more appropriate mementoes that the school boys of the present day could leave behind upon the grounds than a few of these fine trees, so planted and so protected that they will reach up to full maturity and still be serving as stately landmarks, hale and hearty, when the planters themselves have grown slow of step and have become bent with the burden of the years. A very few good sized elms might be planted, if so desired, about the edge of that part of the grounds used for games, provided they are protected by putting in some sound stakes three or four feet away from the trunk and nailing on a few boards. But they should not be closer than perhaps forty or fifty feet apart and should be trimmed up on very tall stems before branching, else they will cause too much snow to drift upon the playground.

The native green ash is a clean, fairly rapid growing tree that it is well to have in for variety, althoug it does not produce its leaves until rather late in the spring and then sheds them early in the fall. For timber production on the farm it is very desirable. ?

In places where the native white birch —the beautiful paper or canoe birch— can be had, no ornamental plantation should be without a species. This is one of the most graceful of trees, and has been called the "Lady of the Woods." Its chalk-white trunk stands out in bold relief against a background of green.

Then there are the willows with their beautiful rounded forms and their slender, wand-like branches. These work up well into clumps entirely by themselves, either in the middle of a grass lawn or else close to the fence about the side of the school garden. The Voronish or golden willow is a fast grower, most satisfactory, and beautiful both summer and winter. The Russian laurel leafed willow bears beautiful glossy foliage and is also a choice specimen. The willows do best in deep moist soil.

We have not mentioned the Manitoba maple, one of our best known trees, a fast grower, and showing a particularly beautiful shade of foliage in the early spring. A cottonwood or two might also be put in for variety. In fact, in school planting, where the education of the children as to the difference in kinds of trees is an objet to be sought, it is hard to get too great a variety of species.

A few evergreens not too closely crowded and carefully protected by other trees add much to the beauty of

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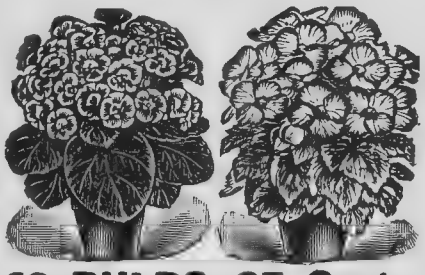

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any grounds, but a scraggy, broken specimen is one of the most miserable looking trees imaginable. A perfect specimen of the native spruce is a handsome tree, but unless protection is to be given it against damage or handling it had better not be planted in a school ground. The Scotch pine is a rapid grower and rather a wide spreading, open, yet noble tree. It would look beautiful in a corner of the grounds.

Of suitable ornamental shrubs there is quite a list. One of the best is the Tartarian bush honeysuckle, a shrub that needs a good deal of space, growing to about eight feet high and bearing a beautiful load each year of delightful pink or white bloom. It is perfectly hardy.

Then there are the caraganas, a race of Siberian shrubs, fortunately becoming very generally known here. The caragana is as hardy as our native willows, and can be used either for hedge purposes or for planting in clumps. When a few roots of the larger sorts are planted closely together in clump effect out in the grass somewhere, it spreads into a most symmetrical form, and with its great load of yellow bloom or of pea-pod shaped fruit, it certainly looks most attractive.

Then the Asiatic or Ginnalian maple deserves to be better known. When autumn comes, its blood streaked leaves and scarlet seeds make it quite beautiful.

We could not pass by the spiraeas, for no one who has ever seen a bush of the Van Houttei spiraea covered with its load of bloom, white as the driven snow, could forget it. The white flowered spiraea or meadow-sweet is one of the most beautiful of our native shrubs, and well worth transplanting.

And then our lilacs. Oh for the perfume of the lilacs and a glorious day in June! What boy or girl could ever forget it in later years if beneath the school windows and away across the yard against the school fence there should be a bank of lavender and white and green, with the drowsy sound of the bees flitting in and out, and the perfume coming in at the open window. And there are many varieties of the lilac perfectly hardy and satisfactory anywhere in the Northwest.

For climbers to run over outhouses or to cover board fences, nothing equals the Virginia creeper. It grows readily from cuttings, and if anyone in the neighborhood has a vine, he might give some cuttings to the school.

We can mention only a handful of flowers out of the scores that are available.

Be sure to reserve a moist shady spot somewhere for a bed of pansies. Secure the best seed possible, and as long as the weeds are kept out there will be a profusion of these lovely flowers every year. The young plants will come up year after year from seed shed the previous autumn.

Buy, beg or borrow four or five roots of the peony and set in here and there in the corners between the shrubbery. It has attractive foliage, and the blooms of a good peony are as large as your fist. Unfortunately they do not last very long, but, while they are with us, oh what bouquets! The roots do best if set out in September.

The golden glow, if properly looked after and set back far enough out of the way, behind the lower growing things, will be sure to have its lovers. It bears bright yellow flowers, many of them, and they will go into large bottles and make bright big boquets for the teacher's desk.

The tiger lily is hardy and beautiful, and it adds a pleasant variety to the flower bed. Then there is the columbine with its beautiful foliage and flowers, the achillea, the bleeding heart, the iris, and on and on the list of perennials goes. We cannot go through its length, but try these, and then you will get the rest later.

And there are lots of annual flowers that do splendidly also. The gay, sprawling verbena, the butter-fly like poppy, the perfume laden sweet pea, the autumn yellow nasturtium, the sprightly candytuft, the prolific snapdragon, the brilliant portulaca, and away back in the corner, just to look down over them all, the big, smiling face of our old-fashioned friend, the sunflower.

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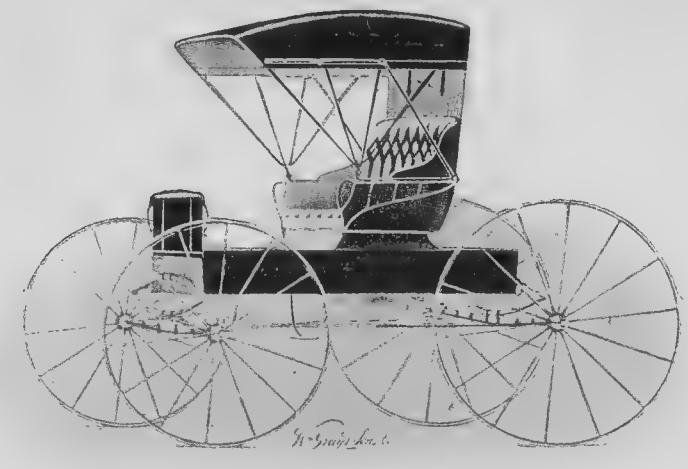

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Yes, there is material galore if we only select right, plant it out to best advantage, and then know how to care for it after we have it once established. An experienced gardener, if he is available should be able to give a teacher many ideas that will help, but the main thing is to make a start, not too big at first, do a little careful studying on the subject, and the whole thing will grow upon the teacher and upon the school so that they could not give up the gardening habit if they tried.

HOW TO DO THE PLANTING.

The third circular deals with the subject of planting as follows:—

In growing trees, shrubs or flowers successfully, there are four things necessary; first that the land shall be properly prepared; second that the plant shall be a good one; third that it be properly planted; fourth that it shall be cared for in the right way afterward.

We will look first of all to the ground. On the farm, where there is generally plenty of room, and where there is horse power to do the work, the problem of getting land into good condition is easily solved. The best preparation of the land is summer fallowing the previous season or the growing of some cultivated crop that leaves the ground mellow with a good mulch of loose soil on top. To grow potatoes on ground intended for planting into trees the season following, is a plan that works well. But on the school ground, where much more Arbor Day planting should take place, the question of soil preparation becomes a more difficult one. About the worst state in which soil can be put for the reception of trees is to have it in sod, tramped hard. But this is the very state of the average school ground.

Under such conditions it would probably pay in the long run not to do too much permanent planting the first year, but to put most of the attention upon the preparation of the ground for trees to be set out the next year.

It would be well, first of all, to lay the ground out somewhat deliberately so as to be sure that the general effect would be good when all the planting was done then do only such parts of the work as would be possible this year. It takes no more energy to plant half a dozen trees in such locations that other things may be fitted in among them with good effect later on than it does to set them out at random in such a way that half of them will require to be dug up in years to come.

As a general rule small trees are much more easily transplanted than large ones, but for the school ground it will mostly be best to set out trees at least four, five, or six feet high, small trees being so easily broken and destroyed. If trees that had been previously transplanted can be had from a nursery or farmer's lot, these would be the best to get hold of, because the root system would be more compact, and thus a larger number of roots could be dug up; but in some instances trees will be taken from spots where nature has planted them. In such cases, trees growing in open places, apart from other trees, will always be better than those found in the midst of a clump. The trees in the open will be more sturdy and much better rooted. Take up all the roots that may be had, carrying as much earth as possible with the roots.

In setting out, have deep, wide holes. Flower-pot holes in the sod are of no use for tree growing. The sod should be thoroughly dug up and kept well cultivated three or four feet

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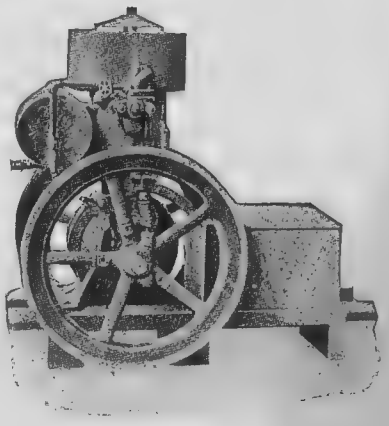

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back from the tree. The finest, mellowest soil procurable should be sifted in about the roots, and when they are well covered the earth should be well firmed down with the foot so as to make the tree quite steady and secure. Then throw some loose earth on top, and see that it is kept loose throughout the season.

Plant the tree about two or three inches lower than it was growing before and set it in a depression rather than have the earth banked up about it. Thus the water will run toward the tree and soak in about its roots. Many a tree dies simply because the rains all run away from it as fast as they fall.

Trim the top back so as to balance it with the root system. If half the rootlets have been lost, half the top should be trimmed off, generally it will pay to take off considerably more than half the top, and this should be done by shortening each limb rather than by cutting out half of them completely. If there is more top left on than the roots can support, the tree is sure to die.

Some of the ground that is not planted this spring could be plowed or dug up, worked down finely and sown to annual flowers. They may not do very well this season, but if they are set in rows and the surface kept hoed throughout the summer, the land will be in nice shape for planting with something more permanent next year. If not too much exposed to the wind, dahlias would answer well for part of this planting. They give one a good chance to hoe the ground, the plants fill the eye of the scholars well throughout the season, and the blooms are most beautiful. The plants will need to be tied to strong stakes when they get up to about twelve or fifteen inches high. The bulbs can be dug in the fall and the dahlia bed removed to another spot for next year. It is best to order dahlia bulbs rather than dahlia seed from the seedsman as plants grown from seed sown in the open would possibly not bloom the first year.

Candytuft is hardy, grows well from seed, and makes a good showing of flowers. Nasturtiums, also, thrive on soil with very little preparation, and would work in well as a first crop. Sweet peas would also be excellent if they were given some brush stuck into the ground to climb upon.

In planning how the grounds should be laid out, it is well to remember that the big things should be kept on the outside, so that finally there will be large trees, big shrubs and climbers against the side and rear fences, smaller shrubs, such as spirea, barberry and Ginnalian maple inside, and flowers again inside of these. A hedge of Caragana right across the front of the school ground, just inside the fence, would be splendid, and it is as hardy as the poplar. A few clumps of shrubs scattered about the lawn also appear to good advantage.

In addition to planting trees, much work can be done on Arbor Day in the way of cleaning up and improving the ground generally. It is said that in some places in Nebraska the boys have even fenced the school grounds.

Then, too, one mission of Arbor Day should be to make every child know more about our trees and plants, how they grow, when their seeds ripen, and how the trees are reproduced.

Forestry Teaching in our Schools.

In observing Arbor Day in our schools, the economic value of the forest might well be impressed upon the minds of the children, so that the next generation will be more ready than the present one to use economically this gift of Providence. A circular on Arbor Day issued by the United States Forest Service says:

"What child has not seen a muddy freshet? Yet this sight, so common in the spring, is full of suggestion for a forest lesson. The stream is discolored by the earth which it has gathered from the soil. This carries us back to the stream's source, in the forest springs. Again, it shows us with what force the water has rushed over the exposed ground where there was no forest to shield and bind it. In just this way the Mississippi tears down and flings into its bed each summer, more soil than will be dredged with years of costly labor to make the Panama Canal. An experiment with fine and coarse soils, stirred quickly in a tumbler of water, and then allowed to settle, explains how the stream continues muddy while it runs swiftly, and how it clears again as it slackens on more level stretches, dropping the soil to the bottom.

"On any steep, plowed hillside, or any railroad or trolley embankment, exposed soil may be seen washing with the rain. A forest on a mountain slope may be pictured by a cloth upon a tilted table; then if water be poured on the higher edge, it will creep downward through the cloth and drip slowly from the lower edge, as would rain falling upon the forest. If now the cloth be plucked off, and the water still poured, we may observe at once what happens when such a forest is destroyed.

This is an admirable illustration of the difference in run-off between the spongy soil of a forest and the bare soil or bed rock from which the forest litter has been removed.

Arbor Day in Manitoba will be observed on May 8th.

A prize of a thousand dollars for the best apple is offered by the managers of the National Apple Show to be opened at Spokane, Wash., on December 7, next.

The latest thing in the line of vegetables is an odorless onion "invented" by one Hop, a Chinaman, living near San Francisco.

The most practical idea for the farmer's root and vegetable garden is to grow these crops each year upon a piece of ground that has been summer fallowed the year before. This allows of early planting in well prepared soil and minimises the labor necessary in the spring and right throughout the season.

In many cases the trees planted by children on Arbor Day are neglected afterward and allowed to die. In many other cases, however, they are carefully looked after by the children, and in Idaho, South Dakota, and Utah the law requires the school boards to care for them during the vacation. It would be well for school boards in this country to do the same thing.

In a recent address in Toronto, on the forestry policy of Canada, Prof. B. E. Fernow, laid stress upon the fact that the amount of timber available in the United States would be exhausted in 30 years, and that even now the abolition of the existing import duties on logs into the United States is being agitated. The consumption of wood by all the industrial nations has grown in the last two decades at the compound rate of from 3 to 5 per cent. per capita, per annum; hence the declination of timber going on in the world at a geometric ratio. Prof. Fernow urged that a progressive policy of forestry conservatism be at once adopted.

Head and Shoulders Above Any of Its Kind.

"I have sold out here and am leaving the country, so will have no use for any farm paper. In mere justice to you I might add that your paper stands head and shoulders above any of its kind in the Dominion, and so far as I know compares well with any south of the line. I have been a steady subscriber for about four years, and am sorry that circumstances compel me to quit." M. R. Wood, Vegreville, Alta.

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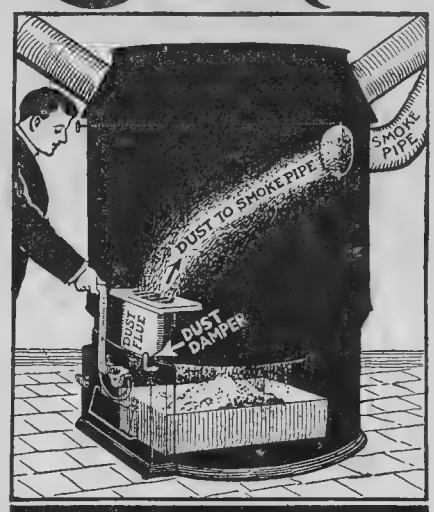

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A new edition of a popular leaflet issued by the Great-West Life Assurance Company has just been published. It is addressed particularly to farmers, and shows how greatly farmers and their families may benefit by judiciously-chosen Life Insurance. It tells of one farmer in the East who, by expending a few dollars a year in Life Insurance, was able to leave his family a sum of money far in excess of anything he could have saved in a lifetime—hampered as he was by a heavy mortgage on the farm. His insurance paid off the mortgage and left a considerable balance besides.

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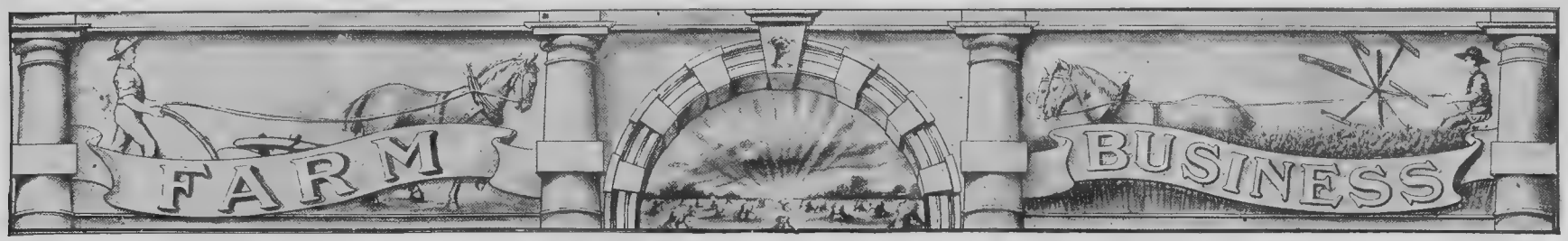

A Year on the Farm.

Copyrighted by F. E. Werry, Brandon, Man.

Herewith is presesented the engravings of a portion of the ledger, compiled from the synoptics, previously published. The ledger may be kept in a bound form or by some loose leaf device, the principle, however, reing the same. On the drawings the heavy figures on the left indicate the folio of the book from which the drawings were copied.

It is impossible by one set of drawings to indicate the steps in the compiling and closing of the ledger. Briefly the method would be as follows: First, post from the principal books. Second, compile a trial balance. Third, compile statements, (a) losses and gains, (b) resources and liabilities. Fourth, (a) close loss and gain accounts into a loss and gain account, (b) close loss and gain account into the proprietor's account, (c) close the proprietor's account showing his present worth. Fifth, if thought necessary, close all the remaining accounts in the ledger.

Preston and Other Early-Ripening Wheats.

Continued from Page 339

in regard to samples of Red Fife, Preston, Stanley and Percy, grown at Indian Head, Sask., in 1902, was that the Stanley and Percy would sell in London at the same price as the Red Fife, but the Preston would command about three-quarters of a cent a bushel less. Of the same varieties grown at Ottawa he believed the Percy and Red Fife would bring equal prices, and the Preston and Stanley about three-quarters of a cent a bushel less.

Milling Value.—In their conduct in the flour mill these four wheats closely resemble Red Fife. The bran separates readily, the proportion of middlings produced is large, and the middlings are not unusually difficult to reduce. This means a high yield of 'patent' flour. The total yield of flour is very good and not much 'break' flour is produced. These facts are stated as the outcome of twenty milling tests of samples of pure Red Fife and twenty-three tests of samples of the four earlier wheats, all the tests having been carried out during the past few years by the writer, personally.

Color of Flour.—Preston and these other wheats have, like Red Fife, the disadvantage of producing flour not pale enough for the popular taste, Indeed, as now generaly grown, they yield flour of a deeper yellowish color than that made from Red Fife. Some millers find it advisable to artificially bleach Red Fife flour; and such treatment would be necessary with Preston if it were desired to bring it to a very pale shade of color. The color of the flour produced from the best selected strains of these wheats shows a great improvement in some cases over that made from the ordinary samples. Flour from the best selection of Stanley (Stanley A) is of the same color as from Red Fife. The best Preston, Huron and Percy have also been improved but not quite to the same extent.

Baking Strength.—It has sometimes been suggested that a comparative baking test should be made to settle once for all the relative merits of these wheats. It is very easy to draw precise conclusions from a single test, but unfortunately such conclusions are usually wrong. During the past few years the writer has baked flour from thirty-eight samples of these five wheats, having made 170 test loaves. This amount of work enables one to

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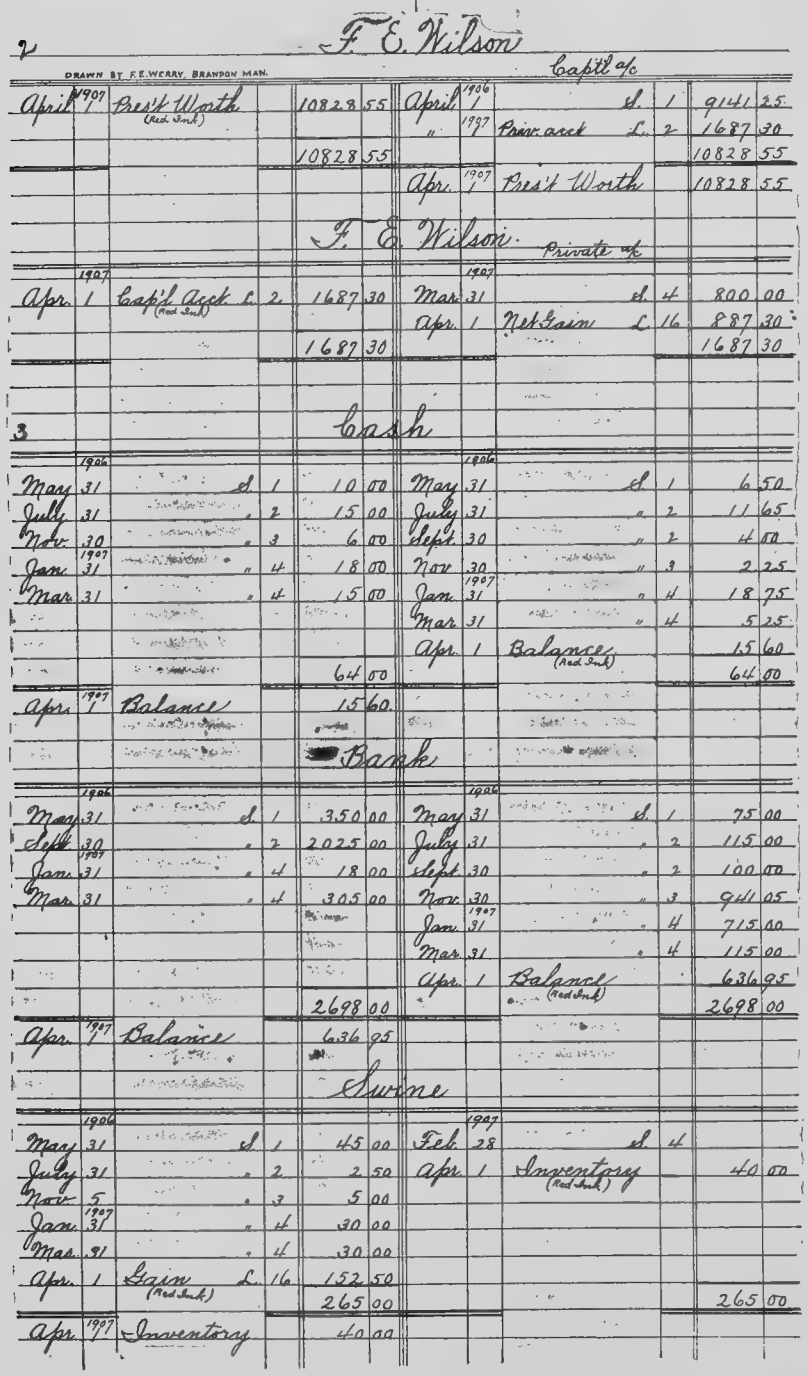

2 F. E. Wilson Capital a/c

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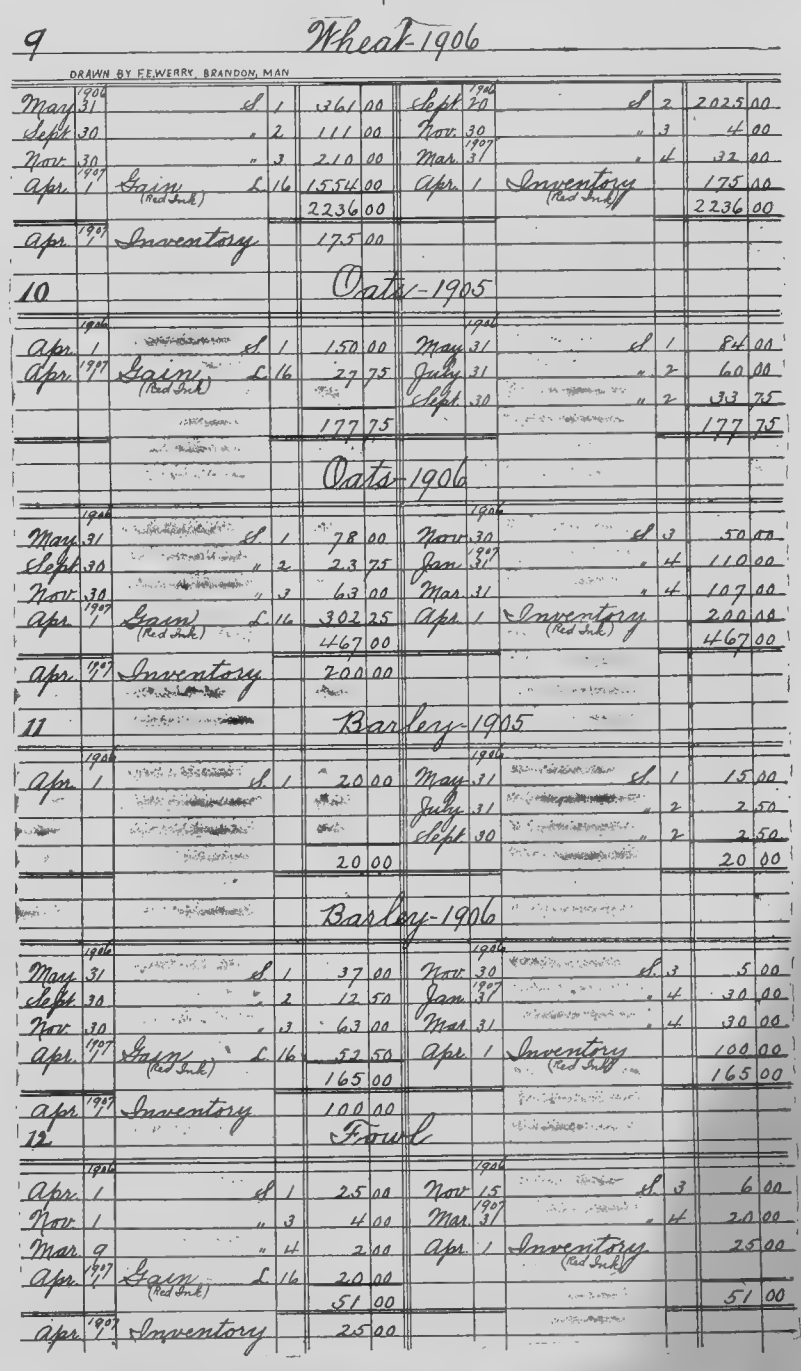
				265	00						265 00
Apr.	1907 1	Inventory		40	00						



9 Wheat-1906

DRAWN BY F.E.WERRY, BRANDON, MAN

May	1906 31		S.	1	361 00	Sept.	1906 30		S.	2	2025 00
Sept.	30		"	2	111 00	Nov.	30		"	3	4 00
Nov.	30		"	3	210 00	Mar.	1907 31		"	4	32 00
Apr.	1907 1	Gain (Red Ink)	L.	16	1554 00	Apr.	1	Inventory (Red Ink)			175 00
					2236 00						2236 00
Apr.	1907 1	Inventory			175 00						
10				Oats-1905							
Apr.	1906 1		S.	1	150 00	May	1906 31		S.	1	84 00
Apr.	1907	Gain (Red Ink)	L.	16	27 75	July	31		"	2	60 00
						Sept.	30		"	2	33 75
					177 75						177 75
				Oats-1906							
May	1906 31		S.	1	78 00	Nov.	1906 30		S.	3	50 00
Sept.	30		"	2	23 75	Jan.	1907 31		"	4	110 00
Nov.	30		"	3	63 00	Mar.	31		"	4	107 00
Apr.	1907 1	Gain (Red Ink)	L.	16	302 25	Apr.	1	Inventory (Red Ink)			200 00
					467 00						467 00
Apr.	1907	Inventory			200 00						
11				Barley-1905							
Apr.	1906 1		S.	1	20 00	May	1906 31		S.	1	15 00
						July	31		"	2	2 50
						Sept.	30		"	2	2 50
					20 00						20 00
				Barley-1906							
May	1906 31		S.	1	37 00	Nov.	1906 30		S.	3	5 00
Sept.	30		"	2	12 50	Jan.	1907 31		"	4	30 00
Nov.	30		"	3	63 00	Mar.	31		"	4	30 00
Apr.	1907 1	Gain (Red Ink)	L.	16	52 50	Apr.	1	Inventory (Red Ink)			100 00
					165 00						165 00
Apr.	1907	Inventory			100 00						
12				Fowl							
Apr.	1906 1		S.	1	25 00	Nov.	1906 15		S.	3	6 00
Nov.	1		"	3	4 00	Mar.	1907 31		"	4	20 00
Mar.	9		"	4	2 00	Apr.	1	Inventory (Red Ink)			25 00
Apr.	1907 1	Gain (Red Ink)	L.	16	20 00						
					51 00						51 00
Apr.	1907	Inventory			25 00						

draw certain conclusions but by no means answers all the questions that naturally arise. The chief general conclusions may be here stated. As a rule Red Fife gives flour distinctly higher in baking strength than these other wheats, provided the samples compared have been grown under similar conditions and properly ripened. Even when the conditions have not been alike the Red Fife usually gives the stronger flour. In some cases, however, one or other of the early wheats has the advantage. By 'strength' is meant the ability of the flour to absorb water and to produce a large, light loaf of fine texture and good shape. On a scale of points for strength where 75 indicates weak, 85 medium and 95 or more very strong, Red Fife has varied from 84 to 102 and the other wheats from 69 to 93, the Red Fife being usually about 10 or 12 points ahead. This indicates a considerable difference in favor of Red Fife in this important matter, the 'strength' of the wheat from the Manitoba Inspection Division being one of the chief factors in maintaining its high price in England. The most desirable strength for any flour is a matter of taste, if the flour is to be used in pure condition. The strongest flours do not necessarily make the best bread. For mixing purposes, however, the strongest wheats or flours usually (not always) command the highest price; and while in England all kinds of clean wheat are readily saleable, the demand for really strong wheat is generally very great. With all due respects to the views of anyone who judges by appearance only, I am of the opinion that if their relative qualities were clearly understood the difference in price between pure Red Fife and these other wheats on the London market would usually be considerably more than three-quarters of a cent a bushel. It must be remembered, however, that the ordinary western graded wheat is by no means pure Red Fife though consisting chiefly of that variety.

Conclusion.—In spite of their many admirable qualities, I cannot recommend these four early wheats for the purpose of replacing Red Fife, as a variety for export purposes, in those districts where early autumn frosts are not feared. Wherever in the western prairie provinces Red Fife can be depended upon, it should be the main wheat sown, these earlier sorts, if used at all, being sown in relatively small quantities merely to make possible a somewhat earlier commencement of the harvest.

In those districts where Red Fife does not usually escape frost these early wheats (particularly Stanley, Preston and Huron) should be tried. In many cases they will no doubt prove of immense value. They are the only suitable varieties available at present for such districts, except Pringle's Champlain, a bearded wheat of similar parentage and character, which can also be recommended.

Farmers in localities where a fair degree of success is obtained with Red Fife but where it is occasionally touched with frost, must use their own judgment to decide, from the foregoing statements of fact, to what extent they should use these earlier wheats.

Opinions of a Peace River Farmer.

We were pleased the other day to have a call from F. S. Lawrence, of the Peace River country. Mr. Lawrence, as many of our readers will remember, was appointed a little more than a year ago to do some experimental work for the Dominion Government at Vermilion, on the Peace River, about 350 miles or a little more nearly due north of Edmonton. He has spent many years up there, and thoroughly understands the possibilities of the untry.

Speaking of the general farm crops grown last year, Mr. Lawrence said that at Vermilion there was no frost from May 28th to the night of August 30. Part of the wheat crop was cut, but a portion of it was caught by the frost; no greater damage, however, was done than in most other parts of the western provinces. The next frost occurred on September 16. At Peace River Crossing, where the spring opened up earlier, the seeding was done in April, at a date previous to that at which operations were under way in the rest of western Canada. At that place the grain was all ripe, cut and stooked before the 30th of August. Mr. Lawrence claimed that he had sent to Ottawa Peace River wheat of last year's growing that tested 64 lbs. to the bushel and was pronounced by Dr. Saunders to show the greatest germination vigor of any wheat tested by them this year. The Peace River farmers had never yet been so caught by frost as to be forced to ask the government to supply wheat seed.

The grains sent up for experimental purposes last year reached Vermilion on the 21st of May, and were too late for sowing. Trees and shrubs to the number of 420 were sent at the same time, and 380 of these grew. The lot included 252 different varieties. Of course, Mr. Lawrence was not yet aware as to how these would come out this spring, but looked for a good measure of success.

In vegetable gardening considerable success could be attained. A photo of vegetables grown last year at Peace River Crossing showed squash, pumpkins, cucumbers, citrons and potatoes, together with tomatoes ripened in the open, which latter success was attained at very few points in the older settled parts of the West last year. Mr. Lawrence said that at Vermilion he had sometimes ripened the tomatoes in the open from seed sown in the garden, not from plants grown inside.

He looked for the Dominion Government to develop the experimental work there to a reasonably large scale so as to secure as much information as possible and thus be in a position to help future settlers from the very first.

As to its suitability for farming, Mr. Lawrence said that the country was alright, but it was as yet too early for any rush of settlers. People would do better to take up the lands that are at present available in the older parts; when the railroad was built to Peace River, it would be a good field for colonization.

Alberta Department of Agriculture Outlines Vigorous Policy.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture are going to carry out their usual vigorous programme in popular education. The heavy part of the work will be institute work, and the main feature of it during the early part of the year will be a lecture tour embracing a month's work by Prof. H. W. Campbell, of Lincoln, Nebraska, on the subject of dry farming. The lectures will be delivered chiefly in the southern part of the province, but it is probable that important points in the centre and north of the province will be given an opportunity of hearing the famous agriculturist. Considerable interest has been taken in his system as a result of the lectures given last year, particularly in the Medicine Hat district.

The government will provide judges this year, as they have already been doing. These were formerly only for the live-stock work. This year the Fairs' Association has asked that they also judge the grains and grasses, and this request will probably be acceded to. There has been a phenomenal growth of agricultural societies under the fostering of the provincial department. The number this year will be about fifty as against about half this number last year. The department will give its best aid to the Dominion Fair at Calgary; a substantial grant has been made to aid it. The aid of the agricultural societies will be enlisted in extending experimental work in the growing of alfalfa and other clovers.

The work of the weed inspectors will be prosecuted vigorously. Over one-hundred local inspectors have been appointed to do the work. In the sections where weeds are known to be worst the inspectors will be sent out earlier this season than heretofore. They will work for five or six days

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FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility afforded Farmers and Ranchers for the transaction of their banking business. Notes discounted and sales notes collected

ACCOUNTS MAY BE OPENED AND CONDUCTED BY MAIL

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

New Eclipse Plows

Think what it means to you to have a Plow with a frame that is absolutely guaranteed against bending or breakage.

This guarantee is given you by any dealer from whom you may purchase —we stand behind him and make his guarantee good.

While that is a very desirable thing, the other points of the Plow are all worth your consideration.

The heavy beams—heavy malleable parts—locking device different from any others—are all things which go to make

THE PERFECTION OF ALL RIDING PLOWS.

Made by THE FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., MADISON, WIS.

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GENERAL AGENTS, WINNIPEG.

Mother's Helper

"Black Knight" Stove Polish is entirely new. Nothing like it—nothing so good—has ever been offered housekeepers before.

"Black Knight"

Stove Polish

makes a quick, lasting shine that stands the hottest fire you can build in the stove.

Equally good for Grates, Stove-pipes, or other Ironwork you want to keep polished. 3

Insist on having 'Black Knight'

in April, when the crop is coming up, to encourage the destruction of such weeds as stink weed. Bulletins are now in process of preparation and issue. Three more plants have been added to the list of noxious weeds. These are perennial sow-thistle, blue lettuce and cocklebur. This will make twenty-one on the list. The regular weed inspection will start about the end of June. It is intended to prosecute where necessary. Where weeds are not destroyed within ten days after the inspector's visit, action will be taken where weeds are allowed to grow.

Dairy conventions will be held to encourage improvement in butter-making. The chief of these has been held at Red Deer. It is expected that the number of creameries will be considerably increased this year; though last year was not a very satisfactory year in regard to output, owing to the short season, prices for dairy products were higher than ever before and the conditions of the industry as a whole is regarded as satisfactory.

The beginnings of the poultry breeding operations have already been made. Several hundreds of eggs were set for incubation in March and brooders are being arranged. The poultry fattening stations will be operated as they have been for the past two years, but on a much larger scale.

There are now in operation in the province seven fruit experiment stations at Magrath, Medicine Hat, Granum, DeWinton, Crossfield, Wetaskiwin and Vermilion. At these places hardy varieties of fruit trees are being tested. This work will also be extended.

Grain Statistics.

Comparative statement showing receipts and shipments of grain and quantity in store at Fort William and Port Arthur for the month of March in 1907 and 1908, and for seven months ending March 31, 1907 and 1908:—

FOR MONTH OF MARCH ONLY.

Receipts.—Wheat; 1907, 3,619,593 bushels; 1908, 1,767,323. Oats; 1907, 1,149,580; 1908, 828,960. Barley: 1907, 120,642; 1908, 75,422. Flax: 1907, 63,861; 1908, 43,241.

Shipments.—Wheat: 1907, 807,142; 1908, 1,955,927. Oats: 1907, 263,215; 1908, 808,305. Barley: 1907, 38,065; 1908, 108,517. Flax: 1907, 47,607; 1908, 43,552.

Quantities in store.—Wheat: 1907, 7,753,447; 1908, 7,699,534. Oats: 1907, 2,024,223; 1908, 2,067,496. Barley: 1907, 327,957; 1908, 490,244. Flax: 1907, 168,725; 1908, 671,960.

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31.

Receipts.—Wheat: 1907, 35,233,235; 1908, 21,664,031. Oats: 1907, 5,129,134; 1908, 7,031,940. Barley: 1907 1,213,790; 1908, 1,649,348. Flax: 1907, 485,392; 1908, 1,186,343.

Shipments.—Wheat: 1907, 29,987,162; 1908, 30,425,417. Oats: 1907, 3,500,063; 1908, 5,644,582. Barley: 1907, 907,020; 1908, 1,217,598.

Flax Wilt.

From North Dakota comes the following:—

The North Dakota Station is planning on sending out about twenty-five bushels of immune flax to different farmers over the State the coming spring. This flax has been bred for wilt resistance for twelve years. That is, the ground was made thoroughly flax sick and the same flax grown on the same ground for twelve generations. By continuous selection of the fittest a strain of flax has been developed that shows remarkable resistance to the wilt fungus. The result of the farmers' trial of this flax will be watched with the greatest interest at the station. This is the first flax of this kind ever produced. If successful it will make it possible for this country to continue to produce its own linseed products and fibre. Because of this flax wilt the flax belt has been forced several hundred miles west in less than a decade.

Satisfactory fibre for linen will never be produced in the northern states until the farmers begin to grow the fibre strains for fibre only. This will mean an intensive system of farming in the fullest sense of the word. Irrigation of the semi-arid lands of the west will be a large factor in bringing about more intensive farming.

When manure is to be plowed under, it is always a great advantage to follow with the land packer. If this implement is not at hand, repeated harrowing will have somewhat the same effect, packing down the soil, sifting it through the manure, and re-establishing the capillary movement of the soil moisture.

A local correspondent at Ste. Rose du Lac, Man., writes us as follows: "The Ste. Rose du Lac Grain Growers' Association have made their meetings enjoyable this past winter with debates on subjects of interest to farmers. The debaters have been local members, and they have been obliged to study these subjects thoroughly, and many points not thought of formerly have been brought out."

"I have been a subscriber for nearly 20 years to our old friend, The Nor'-West Farmer, and would not care to be without it. We have a good many volumes of them bound, so you will see in what estimation it is held." P. Sutcliffe, Birtle, Man.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—**Two cents** per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

Eggs—S. C. Brown Leghorn, $1.50 per setting. J. F. Leavens, Foxwarren, Man.

For Sale—Good half section of land joining Carnegie siding. Apply to Thos. Nevill, Carnegie, Man.

For Sale—Langshan Cockerels also Brown Leghorns. Pure bred. Apply G. Wolrige, Bradwardine, Man.

Eggs For Hatching—From pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, $1.00 per setting of 150, Joseph Bowen, 544 Aikins St., Winnipeg.

Housekeeper Wanted—to take charge on farm. Good position for middle aged woman. T. Chapman, Rounthwaite, Man.

For Sale—White Wyandotte Eggs, Massie Dustan strain. Special winter layers One Dollar per setting. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man.

Wanted for Six Months—A number of experienced farm hands, for breaking with gang plows in Yorkton district. Highest wages paid. Address, The Cut Arm Farm Co., Llewelyn, Sask.

Groom wants Position—Have had good experience am young Scotchman. Can take charge at once. Address Scotchman, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Eggs For Sale—Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes, $1.50 per 13 eggs. James A. Jackson, Leduc, Alberta.

We Keep supplies and books for Poultry, Birds, Dogs, Cats, Rabbits and Stock; the largest supply house in Canada. Catalogue free. A. J. Morgan, London.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandotte Eggs, incubator lots after April. Red $9.00, Wyandottes $1.00 per 100. Mrs. Newbolt, Bow Chase Ranche, Calgary, Alta.

"Wee Macgregor"—The best potato in Canada, and seven other choice varieties, 5lbs., any variety, post free $1.00. Descriptive price list on application. T. Rowan, Macgregor, Man.

Completely Sold Out of Timothy Seed and am being flooded with orders. J. P. Leslie, Box 26, Elkhorn, Man.

Post Cards—Ten new colored post cards including Canadian and European views, birthday and art cards sent for 10c, post free. The Western Specialty Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

Eggs for Hatching from Bradley Bros., and E. B. Thompson's strain Barred Rocks. A superior strain of heavy winter layers, systematically bred for eggs. Eggs $2.00 per 15, $10.00 per 100, guaranteed good hatch. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man.

Fort Rouge, Winnipeg—inside City limits; Lots 25 ft. x 120 ft. to lane; close to the only Junction of the four great railways. For thirty days only owners offer these lots $75 each; one-third cash, balance $5 monthly, no interest. Torrens title. Sherwin, 354 Main St. Winnipeg.

For Sale—Improved Berks, Ruby's Compton 2nd, two years old, bred by W. H. Durham, Toronto, No. 16658; two sows, aged, in pig, by Ruby Compton; two sows, October farrow, and a number of young pigs April 5th farrow. All registered or eligible to register, first-class breeding. R. Pritchard, Roland, Man.

Evergreen Farm Brown Leghorns—Eggs for Hatching from my pure-bred single comb Brown Leghorns A large flock mated with Cocks bred by Becker, and prize winners. Free range, this means a high percentage of fertile eggs. Only one breed kept and those the best. 15 eggs $2.00; 30 $3.00; 100 $7.00. Thos. Sanderson, Box 36, Holland, Man.

For Sale—Italian Bees. Mrs. J. J. Gunn, Manitou, Man.

Eggs.—C. W. Robins, Chilliwack, B.C., breeder of laying strain Buff Orpingtons. Eggs $2.00 for 15.

Wanted.—Copies of volumes 1 and 8 of the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book. Address Department of Agriculture Regina Sask.

Potatoes—Walker's Maple Leaf $2 bushel, $1 peck, Dollar Finder, $1 peck. John C. Walker, Holland Man.

For Sale.—Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, imported stock, laying strain, $1.00 per 13. Holmwood Farm, John I. Creighton, Prop., Clandeboye, Man.

I have still—some choice pure bred Buff Orpington Stock for sale at right prices, also orders booked now for eggs, $2.00 for 15, Cook's strain. Kohler, Treesbank, Man.

Seed—Banner Oats for sale. Stock direct from experimental farm last year; 50 cents per bushel at granary on 14-38-28 or 65 cents on rail, bags free. W. A. Pain, Howell, Sask.

Registered Berkshires for Sale—March and April farrow, sired by Royal Lodge Boy; $10.00 each, at eight weeks old. Wm. F. Peck, Carnduff, Sask.

Wanted—A few more honest, energetic men, to look after our interests in Canada. Experience not absolutely necessary, if you are willing to work and follow instructions. American Loan and Investment Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Eggs from choicest matings. Three pens $2.50, $2.00 and $1.50 per setting; 50c. off additional settings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man.

For Sale.—One J. I. Case steam plow hitch, four Moline, three plow engine gangs complete, ten never used. Also two standard bred black mammoth Jacks, three years old, guaranteed. W. L. Lamson, Rokeby, Sask.

On Crop Payments.—Deep soil farms for sale. These farms are ready for the breaker close to Yorkton, Saltcoats, Rokeby and Wallace Saskatchewan and Reston, Manitoba; first payment after you sell the first crop. Apply James Armstrong, 4 East Richmond, Toronto.

For Sale—Fox-terrier and Collie dogs; mammoth Bronze Turkeys; Guinea Fowls; Brown Leghorn Cockerels; Homer Pigeons, also thirty other varieties of pigeons, 120 egg Cyphers incubator, one power Straw-Cutter; Belgian and fancy hares. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

Uruguayan Potatoes.—Enormous yields; absolute immunity from disease; extra fine quality; most desirable potato to eat and grow. Peck $2; bushel $6 here; 4 lbs. $1, postpaid in Canada. Circular free, terms cash. Emile Cheyrion, St. Laurent, Man.

Eggs For Sale.—By the setting or the hundred of the following breeds: Rhode Island Reds Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, Pekin Ducks, stock for sale. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B.C.

British Columbia — Ranches, farms and irrigated fruit lands in Kamloops dry belt; blocks of ten acres up; all clear, ready for cultivation; produces peaches, apricots, grapes; pears, apples, melons, tomatoes, etc; unlimited market; easy terms. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B. C.

Farm Lands for Sale — On half-crop payment plan. ¾ sections, one mile from Hargrave, unimproved prairie at $16.00 per acre. ½ section three miles from C.N.R. station, in 9, 28, W1. unimproved prairie, at $14.00 per acre. ¼ section, seven miles from Virden, first-class unimproved prairie, at $12.50 per acre. Simpson & Harkness, Virden, Man.

For Sale—Fruit and dairy farms, land in large and small lots in the beautiful Salmon Arm Valley, B. C. Mild, healthy climate, good markets, productive soil, immense profits in growing fruit, good boating, fishing, hunting—the tourist's delight. Roads leading to surrounding towns, good investments. Send for booklet. McCallum & Wilcox, Salmon Arm, B. C.

For Sale—Three-quarter section of most excellent land, five miles south of Brandon, one of the best cash markets in the West (Roddick settlement). Also a section seven miles north of Carnduff, Sask., on easy terms. Also quarter-section near Neepawa Junction. Would exchange for horses or city property in Winnipeg or Brandon on the last named. For particulars apply to Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Man. Horses bought and sold.

Good Value for Quick Sale—480 acres 8 miles from Carlyle, good log buildings, 250 acres under cultivation, part fenced, good water and timber enough to supply all requirements of farm. Price $13.50 per acre, $2.000 cash and balance on easy terms. 320 acres two miles from town, ½ mile from school, 180 under cultivation 95 summer fallow. Frame buildings, 80 acres fenced for pasture $20 per acre, $2,000 cash, balance half crop payments. 160 acres 2½ miles from town fenced with 3 strand wire and cedar posts. 70 acres under cultivation, log shanty and stable, price $2,500, $1,200 cash. The above farms are all first class soil. G. Kellett, Carlyle, Sask.

Wanted—Cast iron scrap. Highest prices paid. Write us before selling. Address H., care Nor'-West Farmer.

For Sale—Pure-bred Shire stallion. For further information apply to E. A. Powell, Napinka, Man.

Eggs For Sale.—From farm raised White Wyandottes, grand winter layers, $1.50 per 15. Mrs. Robert Pirie, Strathclair, Man.

Eggs For Sale—Pekin Ducks and S. C. Brown Leghorns at one dollar per setting. Thos. Y. Hurton, Carman, Man.

For Sale.—Berkshires, all ages. Orders booked from spring litters. Sires and dams imported. New blood. W. Mabon, Neelin, Man.

Silver Laced Wyandotte Eggs—For hatching, one dollar per setting of 13. Apply W. Salt, Crane Lake, Sask.

Raspberry Canes.—Red (Turner) and Yellow (Caroline), $4 per 100. Mrs. A. Cooper Treesbank, Man.

For Sale—Two large litters of choice improved Yorkshire pigs, bred from best strains. Price with pedigree, $6 each. Harry Tebb, Langenburg, Sask.

Buff Wyandottes, Pure Bred—The hens that lay in winter. That's when eggs count, any hens will lay in summer. Fifteen eggs $1.50, thirty $2.50. Jas. Sinclair, Stonewall, Man.

Great Winter Layers.—White Rock and Silver Spangled Hamburg eggs, $1.50 per fifteen. One Hamburg Cockerel for sale. J. N. Hipwell, Stonewall, Man.

For Sale Pure bred B.P.R. Cockerels, also eggs Birds from $1.50 to $2.50. Eggs $2.00 per 13. A $16.00 cock at head of pen. A. A. Campbell, Boissevain, Man.

Herd of Galloway Cattle—15 Females and Bulls, all ages. S. C. B. Leghorn eggs, $1.00 15 eggs; $5.00 per 100 eggs. J. B. Jickling, Carman, Man.

For Sale or Exchange—For one as good, Shorthorn bull, Iron Duke, 51819. 4 years old; also a few grade cows. For particulars apply to W. Sproat, Virden, Man.

Farm Wanted—We have many buyers for farms in Canada. Send description at once. State lowest price as you will have no commission to pay. Owners only need answer. Buyers Co-operative Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

For Sale—Two pure bred Clydesdale Stallions, rising four and five years, registered pedigree, good quality and excellent movers. For further particulars apply to Alex McDougald, Kenton, Man.

For Sale—J. J. Stewart, Gladstone, breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Some good stock for sale, 5 months old. Also orders booked for spring litters sired by Cherry Grove Leader, Champion Hog 1906 at Winnipeg Industrial.

For Sale.—First-class half section, 230 acres broken, situated along the Riding Mountain. Will sell one or both quarters and rent the other Will sell horses and implements if wanted. Apply to box 55, Franklin, Man.

Strawberry Plants—Fifty each of three excellent varieties, post paid for $1.00. Two hundred each of five varieties by express $4.00, Send for catalogue. N. E. Mallory, Blenheim, Ont.

For Sale.—A carload of clean Banner Oats testing 94 per cent., price 45 cents per bushel f.o.b. Sample on application. Also pure bred Yorkshire Pigs, $12 per pair, Fred. T. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask.

Shorthorns Wanted—Tisdale Agricultural Society is prepared to purchase four pedigreed Shorthorn Bulls, eighteen months old, also one Berkshire and one Yorkshire Boar. State terms, price, etc. A. H. Farr, Chairman Committee, Tisdale, Sask

Wanted.—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home; waste space in cellar, garden or farm, can be made to yield fifteen to twenty-five dollars per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

Look—25 cents each, all 50 cents, simple, honest and genuine recipes. Good smokeless gun powder at 10 cents a pound Rebluing and browning gun barrels, gold and silver plating without batteries, just boiling. B. A. Larson, White Hawk, Sask.

Extraordinary value for thirty days only—Fifth Avenue, Prince Albert, Lots 25 ft. x 122 to lane. Nineteenth to Twenty-fifth Streets, Blocks 36 and 37 $40 each. Blocks 34 and 35 $45 each. Blocks 32 and 33 $50 each. Half cash, balance 3 and 6 months. Torrens titles. Plans, etc., free on application. Remember—the above prices are for thirty days only. Sherwin, Estate Agent, 354 Main Street, Winnipeg.

$600 buys Registered Shorthorn Herd. Fine red grandson of Watts Royal Sailor (imp.) Seven cows in calf or with calves. Two 2 year and two yearling heifers. Some prize winners. Gasoline Engine 3 horse power, Saw, Crusher, Cutting Box, Gasoline Tank, Belt, Battery in good repair. $150. Ship C. N. or C. P. James Ewens, Bethany, Man.

WHEAT.

The following letter prepared especially for The Nor'-West Farmer under date of April 18 very carefully reviews the wheat situation since our last issue:—

During the past two weeks the wheat markets have been very disappointing to holders of wheat, and this in face of conditions regarding stocks and supplies which are gradually developing a more bullish situation every day, and which are almost certain to result in a good advance over present prices, long before new crops are ready to move.

In the interval since writing our last review on the 2nd inst. the markets have been in a very erratic and irregular state. During the week ending the 9th inst., a steady decline set in which carried prices down 5 1-2c. to 7c. per bus. in all American markets. Since the 9th to the present date a somewhat more confident feeling has shown itself and although the markets have been nervous and irregular, part of last week's decline has been regained and prices stand at 3c. to 5c. under what they were on the 2nd inst.

The recent market situation has been a very unsatisfactory one, because with conditions as to the world's wheat supply for the next four months extraordinarily bullish, there has been sufficient of favorable prospects for the new crops to cause many traders in the American speculative markets to believe in the bear side and to keep persistently selling short. And in face of the generally good reports which have been coming about the winter wheat crops, and also regarding the early and favorable seedtime in the spring wheat countries, other traders who believe in the present bullish conditions surrounding the world's wheat trade, and who also recognize the possible uncertainties which lie in the path of this season's crops before they can be secured, have not the courage to go in for such aggressive buying as would turn prices upward, and so the markets have been left very much under control of the bears, and their aggressive selling has caused the decline in prices.

The short sellers in the speculative markets have been greatly helped by the general dullness in the demand for actual wheat. What accounts for the lack of demand at the present time it is difficult to say, but probably there are several reasons. The comparatively high price, along with the advance of the new season, suggesting as it does to millers and dealers the coming of another crop, are, perhaps, the chief influences causing lack of demand. The export situation has also become very slow at the present time, and that, no doubt, has been caused through the large purchases of wheat for future delivery made by European merchants in the closing months of last year, in the expectation that the spring months would see a shortage in supplies. Their action in preparing so liberally to meet the anticipated shortage and consequent advance in values, has been the very thing to counteract their anticipations.

The immense purchases, especially of Argentine wheat, because of their largeness and the marvellously speedy way in which the wheat has been shipped, have involved the European trade in a great deal of loss and trouble. Many cargoes were bought by speculative buyers in hope of turning them over at a good profit before vessels arrived. But the largeness of the movement with its quick dispatch, brought an increasingly large supply into sight for the requirements of the immediate future, and naturally prices came down. Many purchasers, therefore, became either unable to take delivery when their cargoes arrived, or repudiated their contracts altogether. One of the largest, oldest established, and most highly esteemed houses in the London grain trade has had to succumb to the pressure caused by overbuying either on their account, or more likely on account of others who bought through them. Several importing houses at some of the principal seaports in the United Kingdom and on the Continent have also been unable to carry out their contracts, and this, of course, causes all the wheat consigned to these different houses to be forced for sale, and thus prices are broken, trade is disarranged, and general dulness is bound to take hold of the trade and stay with it until in the natural course a more healthy condition of things evolves.

On this side of the water the dullness in trade is partly caused by the present time being between the finish of all rail shipments and the opening of lake navigation. Within a few days now lake navigation will be opened and fresh activity will be imparted to the trade. We have more than once in former reviews suggested that before long there would be considerable changes in the statistical position of wheat over the world, the effect of which would tend to advance prices, and these changes are beginning to be clearly discernible.

Last week the world's shipments were no larger than expected, and barely as large as for same week last year, and a decrease of 624,000 bus. on ocean pas-

ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPPING RECEIPTS
GRADING CAREFULLY LOOKED AFTER
HIGHEST PRICES. PROMPT RETURNS

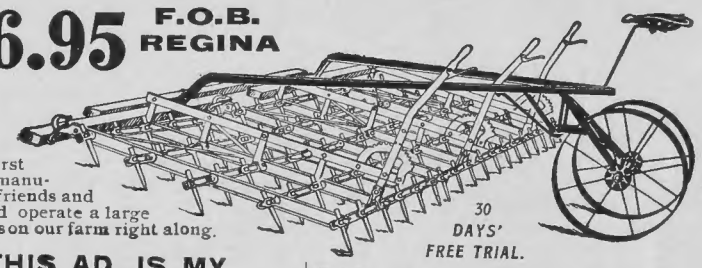
These are some of the things that have helped to make our firm the foremost in the commission business to-day. It pays to ship your grain to a strictly commission firm. Write for shipping instructions and further particulars. Send samples.

THOMPSON, SONS AND COMPANY
P.O. Box 77A Commission Merchants, WINNIPEG.

THE BEST HARROW CART BUILT

A Special Low Price for my Canadian Customers.

$6.95 F.O.B. REGINA



This harrow cart game is not new to me. I invented the first harrow cart. I have sold more of them than all the other manufacturers put together, and I want to give my Canadian friends and neighbors an opportunity. My brother and I own and operate a large farm at Lajord, Sask., near Regina, and we use these carts on our farm right along.

Here's the proposition. I have a lot of them; plenty for everybody on hand at Regina, and I am making you a price of $6.95 F.O.B., Regina. No duty to pay.

Now, friends, this puts within your reach the best harrow cart built; a horrow cart made by a man who knows how to make harrows and who uses them on his own big farm. I tell you they are all right and I give you

30 DAYS' TRIAL

to prove it to you. If you do not like the cart after trying it for 30 days just tell me so and I will refund your money and take the cart back. This offer is just as fair as it reads, for I am so sure that the cart will please you, and I want so much to please you in all your dealings with me, that I mean exactly what I say, you may be assured.

Buy the cart. I know you will like it.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President.

THIS AD. IS MY HARROW CART CATALOG

I have the newest and best harrow cart ever made. There's none other like it. None other nearly so good. It has every improvement, all covered by exclusive patents, and at the price I am quoting my Canadian customers, $6.95, F.O.B., Regina, it is the best bargain that ever came out of the United States

The picture shows the Galloway Harrow Cart attached to the harrow. It shows very plainly exactly how it works. Let me tell you about it. It's all steel. It will fit any harrow, iron, wood, or steel. It has a comfortable spring seat high up out of the dust. It steadies the drag without adding to the draft any more than your own weight on the lines would do. It has high wheels with 3 inch oval tires. No squeaky rollers to wear out, and no circles to tangle up your legs. No coil springs to get weak and worthless. It is the kind of cart you buy once in a life time for it will last you practically as long as you live.

You probably will have in the next three months considerably too much work to do, and you want to save yourself and your strength all you can. Harrowing is about the hardest work you have to do and brings you home at night too tired to think and properly plan your next day's work.

Be good to yourself and order a Galloway Harrow Cart. Less work on the horses, saves all your strength for better things. You cannot afford to walk when you can get the best harrow cart built at the price I have quoted. 24 inch wheels $6.95. Where could you do better?

Send me your name at once so that I can ship at once. Harrow time is almost here, and you should not delay your order another day. This is all the catalog I have, and you don't have to lose time in getting 2 or 3 letters back and forth. All the information you have to have is in this advt. and you can just pin your money order or draft for $6.95 to this advertisement and write your name, address and shipping point in the margin and that will save you pretty nearly a week's time, and I can have the cart to you almost as soon as you could get the catalog.

This is absolutely the best offer ever made on harrow carts, and I want you to take advantage of it right away. Thousands of farmers say that they could not get along without the Galloway Harrow Cart, and you will say the same thing. Address your letter to me personally.

WM. GALLOWAY, President.

The William Galloway Company, 705, Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa. U.S.A.

GOVERNMENT SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

After filling all requirements for Government seed oats, there will be a surplus remaining, which I am authorized to place on the market at 85 cents per bushel, sacked, delivered at country stations.

If Winnipeg delivery is desired, the buyer must make arrangements to call for the oats at the Anchor elevator.

These oats have all been imported recently, either from Prince Edward Island, or Great Britain. The British oats comprise, Abundance, Banner, Waverley and Number One English varieties, and weigh from 41 to 45 pounds per bushel. The Prince Edward Island oats are an excellent milling variety, weight 39 to 40 pounds per bushel.

All of the above oats are white varieties and are the finest procurable, and upon arrival here have been very carefully re-cleaned.

In all cases cash must accompany orders, currency, marked cheques and postal money orders received. Cheques must be made payable at par at Winnipeg to the undersigned.

Orders will be filled as received, until the surplus is disposed of. Named varieties ordered by customers will be supplied as far as possible, but the undersigned reserves the right of substituting any of the other above varieties if unable to supply the one desired.

C. C. CASTLE,
Purchasing Agent,
Box 1327, Winnipeg, Man.

sage was recorded, which brings the total quantity in that position to around 10,000,000 bus. larger than a year ago, while a few weeks ago it was 13,000,000 bus. larger. The Argentine shipments last week were still large, 6,048,000 bus., but that shows a moderate decrease compared with recent weekly quantities and at the same time the Argentine visible supply was reported as having decreased about 700,000 bus. on the week.

The Argentine shipments are expected to be much less from this out, because in three months the amount exported has been so extraordinarily large, that more than half of the surplus of their immense crop has gone, and they have nine months in which to spread over the exporting of the balance. Besides that the Argentine has also a large corn crop this year, the movement of which is just beginning. This will require a large share of the railway equipment, and also of vessel space to export it to Europe, and as the price of corn is so high in America there is no doubt a big demand from Europe for the Argentine corn.

The export of wheat and flour from North America while not half as much weekly as it was up to two months ago has still been keeping larger than expected, but a smaller movement is anticipated from this out, besides which every bushel shipped away tends to tighten the domestic situation, which grows stronger every week. Other countries outside of Argentina and America are contributing very little to the export movement. Last week they shipped less than 900,000 bus. against 3,000,000 bus. last year, and they are not expected to ship more largely before September at soonest, for the Indian crop, which begins to move in volume about this date, is very small through drought, the acreage being about 9,000,000 less than previous year owing to a long spell of dry weather preventing seeding. Australia has shipped away the surplus of her last crop and any supply from that country will be trifling until the beginning of 1909. Russia may increase her shipments a little during the next few months if her spring crops come on well, but not otherwise for her winter wheat crop is going to be very small again. The Danube country will not increase its shipments until new crops are ready.

The American visible supply decreased last week 1,035,000 bus. against an increase of 1,520,000 bus. same week last year, and now stands at 13,500,000 bus. less than a year ago, with the certainty in sight that the difference will get wider every week now till new crops move. The primary movement in the United States is now steadily showing a great contrast compared with what it was a year ago, the daily receipts averaging only about one-third what they were last year. For instance, on Monday last the number of cars of wheat arrived at Chicago, Minneapolis, and Duluth was 245, whereas the same day last year the number was 884. In the past four days stocks at Minneapolis decreased 425,000 bus., while last year they were increasing every week at this time. A few days ago 25,000 bus. of No. 1 Nor. wheat were shipped back from Duluth to Minneapolis, the first time this has happened since the rust year. The stock of wheat on hand at Minneapolis is 3,000,000 bus. less than a year ago, and at present Minneapolis millers are paying 2c. to 3c. over the May price for cash 1 Nor. These items suggest the apprehension of scarcity in the near future.

Crop prospects during the past fortnight are not much changed. In the U. S. the weather has been mostly favorable from the eastern part of Kansas eastward, but in the western two-thirds of Kansas and all over Nebraska the crop has been suffering badly for want of rain. In the past two days some rain has been reported where needed, but the drouth stricken area will need a lot of rain to make a good crop, and if present moisture is only in the shape of showers it may be succeeded by further dry weather and unfavorable results. Spring wheat seeding in the Dakotas and Minnesota is progressing fast and will be finished in a few days. In Europe the progress of the crops is fairly favorable, although present weather in Western Europe is rather harsh and ungenial and a return to fine weather is urgently needed. The winter wheat crop in Russia is going to be very short again, but spring wheat, which is more important than the winter crop, is starting well.

Our Winnipeg market during the last two weeks has been very trying to holders of wheat. Part of the time it was heavy and declined every day, losing 7c. per bus., but in the last three days it has become fairly strong again, so that to-day prices closed at around 4c. under what they were at the date of our last review. For the past ten or twelve days the demand for cash wheat has been very slack. The movement from the country has continued larger than expected, but it is accounted for by the desire of the elevator companies to get all their country elevators cleaned out and closed up until the fall, as they do not believe there is sufficient grain left in the country to make it worth while keeping them open during summer. Stocks of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur amount to 8,511,398 bus., against 8,909,815 bus. same date last year, but the quantity grading 2 Nor. and upwards is only 2,300,000 bus. against 7,000,000 bus. last year, showing the large quantity of low grade wheat compared to a year ago. Lake navigation will open within a few days now, and a quick dispersal of the stocks at Fort William and Port Arthur will follow, and there will then be very little to come from the west to replace them. It is, therefore, easy to imagine that wheat may be scarce enough long before another crop is ready, and that in the interval there is the probability of a considerable advance in prices. And this will be all the more so should the present season in the American and Canadian spring wheat country turn out to be a dry one, for a dry season in these regions means moderate if not short crops. The writer of this review would suggest to farmers not to be in any hurry about selling the remainder of the grain they may be fortunate enough to hold, until after it is seen how the crops progress, because prospects of a short crop will put prices of wheat very high, and if wheat is short through dry weather oats will be more so, and a bin full of old oats will come in well to help out the feed requirements.

To-day's Winnipeg prices are:—No. 1 Nor., 104c.; No. 2 Nor., 101c.; No. 3 Nor., 96c.; No. 4 wheat, 89c.; No. 5, 78c.; No. 6, 67 1-4c.; Feed wheat, 54 1-2c.; Feed No. 2, 48 1-2c., spot, en-route or April delivery. Futures closed:—April, 104c.; May, 105c.; July, 107 3-4c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.—Thompson, Sons & Co.

Grain Inspections.

Grain inspections for the period April 1 to 14 inclusive at Winnipeg and Calgary, and Canadian inspection at Duluth were as follows:—

Spring Wheat.—No. 1 hard, 1 car; No. 1 Northern, 159; No. 2 N., 263; No. 3 N., 335; No. 4, 184; No. 5, 220; No. 6, 147; feed, 179; feed 2, 165; rejected 1, 23; rejected 2, 11; no grade, 47; rejected 22; condemned, 1. Total, 1,757 cars. Of this number, 1689 cars were inspected at Winnipeg, 15 at Calgary, and 53 at Duluth.

Winter Wheat.—No. 2 Alberta Red Winter, 4 cars; No. 3 A.R.W., 7; No. 4, 7; No. 5, 5; rejected 1, 1. Total, 24 cars. Of these 7 were inspected at Winnipeg and 17 at Calgary.

Oats.—No. 1, 10 cars; No. 2 White, 114; No. 3 W., 31; No. 2 Mixed, 1; rejected, 297; no grade, 42. Total, 495 cars. Of these, 460 cars were inspected at Winnipeg, 34 at Calgary, and 1 at Duluth.

Barley.—No. 2, 5 cars; No. 3, 10; No. 4, 29; rejected, 7; feed, 19. Total, 70 cars. Of these, 56 were inspected at Winnipeg, 9 at Calgary and 5 at Duluth.

Flax.—No. 1, Northwestern, 36 cars; No. 1 Manitoba, 16; rejected, 7; condemned, 1. Total, 60 cars. Inspections: Winnipeg, 58 cars; Duluth, 2.

OATS.

The oat market has been very dull, Saturday, April 18, showing more activity than had been manifest for several days. Saturday's closing quotations were:—No. 2 White, 29 1-2c; No. 3 White, 36c; rejected, 34½c.

BARLEY.

Closing quotations for April 18 on barley were:—No. 3, 47c.; feed 42c.

FLAX.

April 18 flax quotations:—No. 1 Northwestern, $1.08½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.06½; rejected, 97 cents.

LIVE STOCK.

The live stock trade is brisker now than it has been at any time during fall, winter and spring months. The improved condition in Winnipeg is due to the improved markets in the East and in the Old Country. Manitoba fed stuff is also coming in now, which gives the buyers a chance to bid on better stuff than they had during the winter. During the past two weeks the range in prices has been from $4.25 for the best, down to $2.00 for inferior stuff. Good calves bring as high as five cents, hogs 5 cents, and lambs 7 cents.

The following prices are reported by the Winnipeg abattoirs as having been paid during the past two weeks:

No. of Head.	Kind	Average Weight.	Price per cwt.
	CATTLE.		
27	Steers	1231	$4.25
375	"	1.23	4.00
21	"	1062	3.95
67	"	1206	3.90
111	"	1090	3.85
14	Cows and Heifers.	1022	3.85
9	Steers	1056	3.80
47	Steers and Heifers	1008	3.75
204	Cows and Heifers.	1056	3.75
33	Cattle	1107	3.70
4	Cows	1111	3.70
24	Steers	1004	3.65
22	Heiters	1050	3.65
58	Cattle	1045	3.65
71	"	1109	3.60
164	"	1043	3.50
2	Bulls	1825	3.50
20	Cattle	1134	3.45
25	"	915	3.40
18	"	943	3.35
77	"	1076	3.25
5	Bulls	1650	3.25
10	Cattle	986	3.10
80	"	1036	3.00
19	Bulls	1514	3.00
4	"	1060	2.80
10	Cattle	931	2.75
5	Bulls	1359	2.75
1	"	1500	2.60
4	"	1045	2.50
4	Cattle	1151	2.25
6	"	970	2.00
	CALVES.		
4	Calves	151	5.00
1	"	150	4.60
20	"	227	4.00
2	"	190	3.75
1	"	410	3.65
5	"	196	3.50
	HOGS.		
4967	Medium Hogs	175	5.00
4	Sows	349	4.00
6	Stags	475	4.00
27	Hogs	313	4.00
1	Stag	490	3.75
3	Stags	350	3.50
1	"	265	3.00
10	"	380	2.00
	LAMBS.		
8	Lambs	85	7.00

14 Lambs @ $5.00 each.

During the two weeks ending April 11 the C.P.R. yards received 2,205 cattle, 5,981 hogs, and 22 sheep. There were 413 export cattle, and 228 hogs were sent to Montreal. The remainder were used locally.

THE STANDARD GRAIN CO., LTD.,
WINNIPEG, Man. P. O. BOX 1226.
We are specialists in the Grain Commission business. Ship your Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax, in our care, and have your grain handled by experts who make a specialty of selling Grain on commission.
LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SHIPPING BILLS and PROMPT SETTLEMENTS
References: UNION BANK OF CANADA

THE BEAUTY OF PAINT
is in its permanent color and lasting quality. Our paint is made right in our own plants,—a watchful experienced eye on every process,—nothing too good for material, nothing too careful for method. Every can must first suit us before it leaves the factory. Not a pigment under standard, not a color a shade out. Everything guaranteed good by a guarantee that is good. Write for our color cards. They are free on request.
THE CANADA PAINT CO. Ltd
WINNIPEG
MONTREAL TORONTO

Black Watch
Chewing Tobacco
The big black plug.
2269

DAIRY and POULTRY PRODUCE.

Charrest & Bartram quote best dairy bricks at 26 to 27 cents. Good tub butter is worth 22 cents. Eggs 15 cents. Chickens are worth 15 cents; fowl 10 to 12 cents.

POTATOES.

Potatoes are worth 40 cents f.o.b. Winnipeg.

HAY.

Hay varies in price from $5.00 to $7.50, according to quality.

LIVE STOCK, LOST OR ESTRAY.

Notice, in one issue, not exceeding 30 words of lost or estray stock is given free in this department to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding the above-mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 2 cents per word on all over-plus matter.

The list of lost notices is open to all subscribers whose animals have wandered away from them.

The list of estray notices is open to all subscribers who have had animals stray on to their farms or into their bands who wish to find the owners.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

STRAYED

Bay Mare, branded BH right hip and OJ on right shoulder; Brown Mare, white stripe on face, OJ on right shoulder and WC on left shoulder; Bay Gelding, same brands. Suitable reward. W. Bladon, Moose Jaw, Sask.

LOST.

Brownlee, Sask.—Dark sorrel mare, about 800, 8 years, scar on right shoulder; yearling colt, dark bay, white star on face, white left hind foot. Suitable reward.—E. Bullock.

Glen Adelaide Sask.—Since last August, light bay broncho horse, branded Z on right hip and 2 on jaw. $5.00 reward for information leading to recovery.—E. F. Christopher.

Indian Head, Sask.—Lost or stolen, bay mare, star on forehead, one white hind leg, weight about 1300, about 16 hands high, aged 13, dissappeared Jan. 8th. $10 reward. Also a dark bay horse, slight curb on left leg, Roman nose, long hoofs, weight about 1200, rising 5 years, about 16 hands, disappeared Jan. 8th. Reward $10.—Thos. H. Pearen.

The Objects of Soil Tillage.

Every farmer knows that cultivating the soil is a process that must be gone through with if good crops are to be secured. So the operation becomes a sort of second nature to the farmer and in many cases is done with little thought of the reasons why. Proof that thorough work is beneficial is furnished by the increased yield of the crop. We all know that wherever soil is stirred properly, and at the proper time, there is ample reward for such work in the crop produced, but we find somewhat violent difference of opinion sometimes in regard to the best methods of cultivation.

Perhaps we cannot cite anything in connection with farm practice that better illustrates this fact than the divergence of opinion in regard to the wisdom of fall plowing. One man says that he likes to get just as much of his ground plowed in the fall as possible, while another says that if it were possible he would rather have all his land plowed in the spring. Here are two opinions from farmers that are exactly opposite, and yet examples can be cited to prove either one the correct plan. One man says that if you plow in the fall, your ground will dry out to such a degree that unless there is an exceptional amount of rain during the spring and summer following, the crop will be a failure. If this is as far as he carries the discussion he is correct, and is justified in saying that spring plowing is best, because in the fall of the year there is considerable wind which has a very disastrous effect on newly plowed and open land. But now a man who believes in fall plowing comes along and says that he can raise better crops by such a practice and that if his fields are plowed he is not so rushed in the spring when nearly every minute has to be used. He makes it a regular practice to plow as much as he can each fall.

We do not propose to discuss the relative merits of fall and spring plowing, but rather to point out a few of the principles that should underlie the operation whenever it is done. The soil is, as it were, the home of the plant, and any system of tillage that will put this home in the best possible condition for caring for the wants of the plant is the one to adopt. Regardless of whether we do our plowing in the spring or the fall, there are certain conditions that should be brought about in the soil if we expect the highest returns from our land and at the same time keep from robbing it unnecessarily. The important things which we must accomplish by tillage are increasing the available plant food, increasing the water absorbing and water retaining power of the soil, and destroying all the weeds possible. When we do these things, the real purposes of tillage are being accomplished.

Most soils have an abundance of plant food, but unless this food is available it is of little value to the plant. The animal body needs a certain amount of calcium in order that all parts be nourished properly and that all functions can be performed, but the eating of lime will not improve the animal body greatly. Lime contains the calcium all right, but the body cannot use it. So the soil contains the elements needed by the plant but unless it is put in proper tilth the plants cannot appropriate these to their uses. The tiny root-hairs which are the absorbing agents of the root system of plants must lie very close to the soil particles, and so these particles must necessarily be very small and compacted well together. The very conditions which increase the availability of the soil's plant food also increases its power to absorb and retain moisture. Fall plowing, without the use of the harrow or packer immediately following, will in many cases do more harm than good. This is especially true if the soil is so dry as not to pulverize properly. The open and loose nature of the furrows allows the sun and winds to dry the ground out to such an extent that the next year's crop will be handicapped for want of moisture. A firm seed bed covered with loose soil will absorb a maximum amount of the precipitation, and will hold it in the root zone for the use of plants. Thus it is quite possible that more moisture can be stored in the soil by fall plowing than by spring, if the harrow and packer are made proper use of, and the big rush in the spring is also reduced. When plowing in the spring the packer, or at least the harrow, should closely follow the plow and a large amount of the moisture that falls will thus be retained for the crop. And now the other object of tillage, the destroying of weeds, helps to accomplish the objects just referred to. The very best methods for making plant food available, and for increasing the moisture content of the soil, are those which are most destructive to weeds. Whenever tillage is neglected weeds have their way. They use up plant food, take great quantities of water from the soil, and crowd out growing plants. As we cultivate our fields, the knowledge of the reasons why will make the work more interesting, and the application of more thought to the farming operations will mean more profit with less work.

AWFUL--AWFUL ITCH GONE!

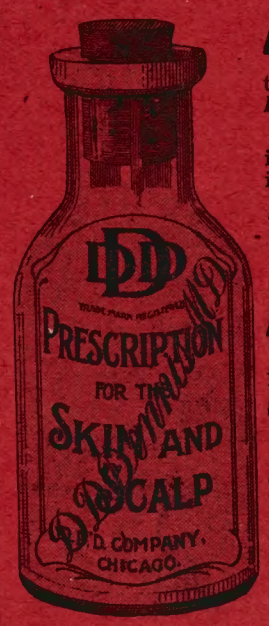
STELLA HARTMAN — Aged 5 years, 8 months
STELLA HARTMAN — Aged 5 years, 10 months
(From photographs by C. A. Stanner, photographer at Galveston)

These pictures show the results of two months' treatment with D. D. D. Prescription. My daughter had suffered for five years with terrible skin trouble, all kinds of doctors and remedies having failed. My heartfelt thanks for D. D. D.
M. A. HARTMAN, Galveston, O.

Some of Your Own Neighbors perhaps have testified to D. D. D. We have hundreds of letters telling how this remedy has brought instant relief and soothed and healed the burning skin. You ought to send for the free bottle. Sign the coupon at the bottom.

Constant Torture—Sleepless Nights—Days and Days of Agony ALL GONE!

Just think what it must mean after such terrible itching, burning, torture, to have the skin cooled and refreshed—the itch banished as if by magic—then the eruption gradually taken away—the skin made soft, clean and white—**the cure complete.**



INSTANT RELIEF

Apply a few drops of a clean **external** remedy (D. D. D. Prescription) to the afflicted parts and have the burning itch stop **AT ONCE.** It sounds almost like a miracle, but *that is what D. D. D. Prescription has done for thousands AND WILL DO FOR YOU.*

Don't dose the stomach to cure a skin disease. Cure the itch right where the itch is. D. D. D. Prescription is a wonderful mild, soothing compound containing the refreshing, cooling, healing oil of wintergreen, and we know that it **must** stop the itch at once.

TRIAL BOTTLE of this great remedy FREE!

Why suffer and suffer and suffer with the itch and agony that nearly drives you crazy, and is gradually undermining your health? Let us send you a large size trial bottle of the wonderful D. D. D. Prescription, just to prove to you that this great remedy **will** give instant relief and positively cure Eczema and all forms of skin disease.

This Trial Bottle is FREE, but we know you will be glad to send us only 10c to help pay packing and postage on this trial bottle which we send you free. The only reason we ask for the 10c is to have you pay PART of the expense, while we give you 25c worth of the medicine **free** and because we feel that we cannot afford to give this valuable remedy free except to people who are sufficiently interested to pay 10c. Just put a few drops of D. D. D. on the afflicted skin and see what a great change immediately takes place—the itch is gone and the skin cooled and refreshed—you can see the cure begin at once. Isn't it worth trying?

WRITE TODAY FOR THE FREE TRIAL BOTTLE

Just Sign the Coupon and send to us today, enclosing only 10c to help pay postage and packing, and we will send you this trial bottle by return mail, free, prepaid. Also a valuable pamphlet free which gives directions for treatment, bathing, diet, exercise, etc., for eczema, pimples, blotches, and every known kind of skin disease. Sending for the free trial bottle puts you under no obligations to buy anything—we just want to **prove** to you that D. D. D. will give instant relief and will effect a cure.

Sign the Coupon Today and mail to us with only **10c.**

D. D. D. COMPANY
29 Wellington St., Dept. L1 TORONTO, ONTARIO

CUT OR TEAR OFF COUPON AND MAIL RIGHT NOW

D. D. D. COMPANY,
29 Wellington St.,
Dept. L1 Toronto, Ont.

Without any obligations on me please send by return mail, postpaid, your free bottle of D. D. D. Prescription, also free pamphlet on skin disease. I enclose only 10c for postage and will say I have never tried D. D. D. Prescription.

Name.....

Address.....

Name of Druggist.....

Insist on having

Windsor Salt

It is the famous Canadian Salt, known all over Canada for its absolute purity.

There's no comparison between Windsor Salt, and the cheap, inferior salts that are being sold throughout the west.

Windsor Salt costs no more than these imported salts at the present prices.

Insist on having Windsor Salt.

1911W

The Right Kind of a Roof

Long years before you could find a sign of wear-out about an "Oshawa" shingled roof, any wood-shingled roof would be rotted to dust. Any ordinary metal-shingle roof would be pitted with thousands of rust holes. Any patent paper-and-tar roof would be ragged pulp. Even a slate roof would be dangerously out of repair,—

Long, long before any "Oshawa"-shingled roof needed a single thing done to it.

Because, as you can easily see for yourself, there is simply nothing TO wear out about a shingle of heavy (28-gauge) toughened steel, special galvanized to defy moisture—"Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles are like that.

We are safe enough in guaranteeing these shingles for twenty-five years, as we do, in plain English, with a quarter-million dollars back of the written guarantee, which says:

If any roof that's "Oshawa"-shingled in 1908 leaks at all by 1933, we will put a new roof on for nothing.

Honestly, we believe an "Oshawa"-shingled roof will last a century, let alone twenty-five years. Why shouldn't it?

These heavy steel galvanized shingles lock underneath on all four sides in such a way that the whole roof is practically one sheer sheet of steel—without a crevice or a seam to catch moisture or to let wet get through.

You need never put a brushful of paint on an "Oshawa"-shingled roof, the special galvanizing makes paint entirely needless, and it won't wear off nor flake nor peel. Yet that roof will be Rain-Proof, Snow-Proof, Wind-Proof, Weather-TIGHT as long as the buildings stand.

Fire-proof, of course. How could

a seamless sheet of tough steel catch fire? That alone is worth the whole price of these Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Count the saving in insurance rates (any company makes a lower rate on buildings so shingled.) Count the freedom from anxiety, the safety of your houses

and barns.

And, a most important fact to you, an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is LIGHTNING-proof! Positively proof against lightning—insulated far better than if it bristled with lightning rods.

"OSHAWA" Galvanized Steel Shingles

A New Roof for Nothing if they Leak in 25 Years.

Lasts a Century.

Never Needs Painting.

Can't Catch Fire.

Makes Buildings Lightning Proof

Half a million dollars doesn't cover the damage lightning did last year to Canadian farm buildings alone, and "Oshawa"-shingling would have saved all that loss.

Yet, with all these things to show you that an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is the RIGHT roof for you, Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles cost no more than wood shingles to start with. Let me tell you just what it would cost to roof any building right.

You needn't figure the labor, for anybody who can use a hammer can

put these shingles on easily and quickly.

Will you let me send you sample shingles, an estimate, and book that tells all about "Roofing Right"? It would pay you, I think, to read the book. It's free, of course.

Just address our nearest place. Use a postcard if you wish.

G. H. Pedlar

We will send, postpaid, free samples of Pedlar Art Steel Ceiling and Side-walls, of which we make more than 2000 designs.

The Pedlar People of Oshawa

ESTABLISHED 1861

Address our nearest warehouse: MONTREAL 321-3 CRAIG ST., W. TORONTO 11 COLBORNE ST. OTTAWA 423 SUSSEX ST. LONDON 89 DUNDAS ST. WINNIPEG 16 LOMBARD ST.

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